THE COLUMBIAN.
(COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1879.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIII, NO.12
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIV, NO. 4

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	[illegible]	$3.50	$4.00	$6.00	[illegible]
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	15.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Krickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—William Krickbaum.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert R. Little.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Samuel Neyhard.
Treasurer—H. A. Sweppenheiser.
Commissioners—Stephen Pohe, Charles Richart, A. B. Herring.
Commissioners' Clerk—J. B. Casey.
Auditors—S. H. Smith, W. Manning, C. B. Sesholtz.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—G. A. Herring.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—Jas. C. Sterner.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. G. D. S. Marclay.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. W. Evans.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Smyser.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. E. Krebs.
Residence—Corner 4th and Catharine streets.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser
Minister—Rev. George Hunter.
Sunday Service—2 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL KNORR, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Hartman's Building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market Street, Above 5th East side.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, '77-1y.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

AUGUSTUS FREUND, Practical homeopathic Horse and Cow Doctor, Bloomsburg, Pa. Feb. 14, '79-tf

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Room No. 15, OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, Bloomsburg.
april 19,1878.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.

Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted.

Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.

The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov.16, '77-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13 500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$60,651,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 26,'77—y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Lycoming of Muncy Pennsylvania.
North American of Philadelphia, Pa
Franklin, of " "
Pennsylvania of " "
Farmers of York, Pa.
Hanover of New York.
Manhattan of "
Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 26, '77-1y.

LAWYERS.

L. E. WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions obtained, Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's BUILDING.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association.
Collections made in any part of America or Europe

C. B & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in A. J. EVAN'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-tf

B. FRANK ZARR,
Attorney-at-Law.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in UNANGST'S BUILDING, on Main street second door above Centre.
Can be consulted in German.
Jan. 10, '79-tf

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained. dec 21, '77-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,

(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1878.

THESE COLORS ARE GROUND IN PURE LINSEED OIL
MONTOUR SLATE PAINT WORKS
TRADE MARK
FREE FROM ACID & ALKALIES

54 Ninth Street Pittsburg, Dec. 10, 1874.
Messrs. DREHER, REAY & Co

Gentlemen:—Your paints have given entire satisfaction. I have used them on a good many different kinds of work, such as Iron, Tin, Wood, Brick, &c., and never heard any complaints, on the contrary, the work stands well and for wear, will in my opinion, stand with any lead in the market. When in want of reference in this city or vicinity you are at liberty to use my name with pleasure, also to use this as you think best.

Respectfully Yours,
JOHN T. GRAY,
Painter and Dealer in Paints, Oils, &c.

STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD, AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

MONTOUR SLATE PAINTS, 8 CENTS.

MONTOUR METALLIC WHITE, 8 CENTS.

MONTOUR METALLIC BROWN, 6 CENTS.
OFF COLORS AT THIS PRICE.

PURE LINSEED OIL
at lowest market rates.

Sample cards and price list furnished without charge.

Orders and inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention.

HENRY S. REAY,
MANUFACTURER,
RUPERT, PA.

MOYER BROS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA
May3, '78.-1y.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK

Before Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases, such as Loss of memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

TRADE MARK

After Taking.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10, Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Bloomsburg by C. A. Kleim, and by all Druggists everywhere.
Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg.
sept. 6, '78-1f

Poetical.

THE CARPENTER'S WOOING.

"Oh beam of my life, my awl to me!"
He cried, his flame addressing—
"If I 'adze such a love as yours,
I'd ask no other blessing!"
"I am rejoist to hear you speak,"
The maiden said with laughter—
"For tho' I hammer guiteless girl,
It's plane what you are ratter;
Now, if file love you just a bit,
What further will you ax me?
Can—will you be content with that,
Or will you further tacks me?"
He looked handsaw her words were square—
"No rival can displace me—
Yes, one more favor I implore,
And that is, dear Em, brace me!"

THE SEQUEL.

She came full chisel to his arm;
It really made him stare
To have her make a bolt for him
Before he could prepare.
He tried to screw his courage up,
And did his level best
To nail the matter then and there,
While clasped unto her breast.
Says he: "it augers well for me,
All seems to hinge on this;
And what is mortise plane to see,
The porch child wants a kiss."
He kissed her lip, he kissed her cheek,
And called her his adoored—
He dons his claw-hammer next week,
And she will share his board.

SOME MOTHER'S CHILD.

At home or away, in this alley or street,
Whenever I chance in this wide word to meet
A girl that is thoughtless or boy that is wild,
My heart echoes softly, "'Tis some mother's child."

And when I see those o'er whom long years have rolled,
Whose hearts have grown hardened, whose spirits are cold,
Be it woman all fallen, or man all defiled,
A voice whispers sadly; "Ah! some mother's child."

No matter how far from the right she hath strayed;
No matter what inroads dishonor hath made;
No matter what elements cankered the pearl—
Though tarnished and sullied, she is some mother's girl.

No matter how wayward his footsteps have been;
No matter how deep he is sunken in sin;
No matter how low is his standard of joy—
Though guilty and loathsome, he is some mother's boy.

That head hath been pillowed on tenderest breast;
That form hath been wept o'er, those lips have been press'd;
That soul hath been prayed for in tones sweet and mild;
For her sake deal gently with some mother's child.

Select Story.

ACCIDENTALLY INNOCENT.

No lawyer likes going into court with a thoroughly bad case, yet how can he help it sometimes?

I should have more patience with the question, "Do you ever think it right to defend a man whom you believe to be guilty?" were it less frequently put by people who spend six days of the week seeking to get the upper hand of their neighbors, and the seventh trying to circumvent their Maker. To the honest inquirer, I commend the answer Dr. Johnston once gave to Boswell, 'Sir, the lawyer is not the judge.'

Was it my place when George Gilbert's care-worn wife came with tears glistening in her eyes, to beseech me to do what I could for her imprisoned husband, virtually to turn my back and leave her tired, troubled heart to break or not as it might. I was neither a priest nor a Levite to find a ready excuse for passing by on the other side. Yet what could I do? George Gilbert had been sent on a collecting tour and had gambled away money received for his employers. It was a plain case of embezzlement, and the penalty was a term of years in the State's prison.

'I am sure he never meant to be dishonest,' pleaded the royal little woman; he was tempted by a crafty and designing man, but instead of running away, as others would have done, he came back and confessed his fault, offering to let his whole salary go toward making up the lost money till every cent was paid. Mr. Meek, the junior partner, was willing to be merciful, but Mr. Mangle, the head of the house, who just returned then after a year's absence, insisted that the law should take its course.'

'I gave her what poor consolation I could, for lawyers, like doctors, must keep their patients' courage up at times.

'In the first place, I'll see Messrs. Mangle & Meek,' I said. 'Mr. Mangle may be brought to hear reason, after all—if he can only be made to see his interest in it.'

The pale, despondent face cheered up a little. My words seemed to have inspired a sort of undefined hope that I was far from feeling myself.

Mr. Mangle received me with stony politeness.

'Young man,' his manner said, 'don't waste time in appeals to sentiment; you won't if you'll just look at me.'

I took the hint and came at once to business, repeated Gilbert's offer, and put it as strongly as possible that more was to be gained by leniency than harshness—all of which Mr. Mangle listened to with a conscientious scowl.

'I cannot be a party to compounding a felony,' he answered with a solemn intonation.

'Nor have I asked you,' I replied, not a little nettled. I have merely mentioned a plan of paying back your own, leaving it to your generosity to press or not to press this prosecution.'

'Oh, it's all the same,' was the contemptuous rejoiner—'anybody but a lawyer, with his head full of quibs and quiblets, could see that. Besides, there is something rather cool in the proposal to retain your friend in our employ under pretence of working out the money he has stolen, with the opportunity of fiching twice as much in the meantime.'

I felt my temper rising, and not caring to imperil my client's interest by an out-right quarrel, I took a hasty leave.

Had I been in the prisoner's place on the morning fixed for the trial, I could hardly have ascended the court house steps with more reluctance than I did. And when I entered the court-room and found Gilbert and his wife already there and noted the hopeful look with which the latter greeted my coming, my heart sickened at the thought of the bitter disappointment coming.

'The People vs. Gilbert,' called out the judge, after disposing of some formal matters.

A jury was immediately impaneled and the case opened by the District Attorney.

Mr. Meek was the first witness. The nervous, hesitating manner in which he gave his evidence would have greatly damaged its effect had it not evidently arisen from a disposition to do the prisoner as little hurt as possible. But no softening could break the terrible force of facts he was compelled to relate.

In his partner's absence he had employed George Gilbert as a clerk; had found him competent and trust worthy; had sent him on a trip to make collections; after receiving a considerable sum, he was induced by a respectable looking gentleman, with whom he had casually fallen in, to join a social game of cards; at first they played for amusement, then for money, and after losing all his own, in hope of retrieving his loss, with the fatal infatuation of that dreadful vice whose end is swift destruction, he had hazarded and lost the last dollar of money he had in trust for his employers.

Mr. Meek's voice faltered as he closed his narrative. He was to volunteer something about the prisoner's good character when a disapproving glance from Mr. Mangle brought him to a halt.

Just then the prisoner chanced to turn his head, and catching a glimpse of the senior partner, who had just entered and was standing among the crowd, he started quickly, then whispered hurriedly in my ear.

'Turn aside your face, I whispered back. And the case for the prosecution was closed.

'Have you any witnesses for the defense?' inquired the judge.

'I will call Hezekiah Mangle,' I replied.

A buzz of surprise greeted the announcement, in the midst of which Mr. Mangle stepped forward and was sworn.

'You have been absent for the past year, Mr. Mangle?' I began.

'I have.'

'Traveling in different parts?

'Yes, sir.'

'The prisoner was employed by your partner in your absence, and was arrested about the time of your return?'

'Such was the case.'

'Have you ever seen him?'

'Not to my knowledge.'

'Or met him in your travels?'

'If he will turn his head this way I can tell better.'

At my bidding Gilbert turned and faced the witness.

The effect was electrical. Mr. Mangle turned red and pale by turns.

'One other question, Mr. Mangle,' I resumed. 'Do you recognize in this prisoner a young man from whom you won a thousand dollars at 'poker' while on your travels?' and I named the time and place at which the prisoner had met with the misfortune.

The man of iron nerve hesitated worse than his more amiable partner had done. He was halting between a point blank lie which might entail the penalties of perjury and the truth, which would cost him money.

Cowardice performed the office of conscience, and the truth came out. The firm's money, which George Gilbert had lost had been won by the senior partner; and the sum in question had actually been delivered to one of the joint owners, who was bound to account to his associate, the prisoner could not be convicted.

'God bless you Mr. Parker!' faltered the happy little wife, 'I knew you would bring us out all right.'

It was evident the truthful woman's nature gave me all the credit of a result in whose achievement my share had been next to nothing.

The lesson was not lost on George Gilbert. His first false step was the last; and the richest fees I ever received was the heartfelt gratitude of his noble, faithful wife.

◆

NEVER SPEAK IN A HURRY.—The hospitable Jones: 'Yes, we're in the same old place where you dined with us last year. By-the-by, old man, I wish you and your wife would come and take pot-luck with us again on the'——

The impulsive Brown (in the eagerness of his determination never again to take pot-luck with the Joneses): 'My dear fellow! So sorry! But we're engaged on the—a—on the—er—on th-th-that evening!'

Poor Jones (Pathetically): 'Well, old man, you might have given me time just to name the day.'

◆

A COLORED BROTHER'S PRAYER.—The Rev. Mr. Jasper, of Richmond, Va., who pins his faith on the notion that the "sun do move," called on Brother Scogin to open with prayer, and he did so, as follows: 'O Lord, we's a mighty abused people; we's had a hard time in slavery; we's been all broken to pieces; we's bow-legged, knock-kneed, bandy-shanked, cross-eyed, and a great many of us is humpbacked. Now, Lord, we wants to be mendid up, and we want you to come an' do it. Don't send an angel, for dis is too big a job for an angel. You made us, O Lord, an' you know our wants, an' you can fix us up as nobody else can. Come right down yourself, and come quickly.

◆

'Man and wife are all one, are they?' said she. 'Yes; what of it?' said he suspiciously. 'Why, in that case,' said his wife, 'I came home awfully tight last night, and feel terribly ashamed of myself this morning.' He said never a word.

◆

'Whiskey is your greatest enemy,' said a minister to Deacon Jones. 'But,' said Jones, 'didn't the Bible say Mr. Preacher, that we are to love our enemies?' 'Oh yes, Deacon Jones; but it don't say that we are to swallow them.'

◆

'I wonder, uncle,' said a little girl, if men will yet live to be five hundred or a thousand years old?' 'No, my child,' responded the old man; 'that was tried once, and the race grew so bad that the world had to be drowned.'

MOTHER SHIPTON'S PROPHECY.

THE WORLD TO COME TO AN END IN 1881.

In twice two hundred year's the Bear
The Crescent shall assail;
But if the Cock and Bull unite,
The Bear shall not prevail.
But look! in twice ten years again—
Let Islam know and fear—
The Cross shall wax, the Crescent wane,
Grow pale and disappear.

Gold shall be found and grown
In a land that's not yet known.
Fire and water shall wonders do.
England at last shall admit a Jew,
The world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one

[Some months ago, to distract my mind from other thoughts, I took up the consideration of "Mother Shipton's prophecy," and at intervals have progressed so far in its discussion as to the last two lines thereof. The article has been lying before me incomplete, and I have not time now to finish it; but Mother Marsh does not, as you seem to think outdo Mother Shipton.

Some day I may discuss the last two lines at length.

JOHN G. FREEZE]

This prophecy is said to have been written in the year 1453. It has certainly been known for as long a time as that, and is only one of a number, uttered by the same personage. Who mother Shipton was is a matter of no moment, but it may be stated generally that the predictions are English.

All ages and countries have had their seers, prophets, wise men, magicians, augurs and sibyllæ. We hear of enchanters, wise men and magicians among the Egyptians in the time of Moses, men so skilled in their occult arts and legerdemain as to almost rival the prophet of the Hebrews. "And Aaron cast down his rod before Pharaoh and before his servants and it became a serpent. Then Pharaoh also called the wise men and the sorcerers: Now the magicians of Egypt, they also did in like manner with their enchantments. For they cast down every man his rod, and they became serpents: But Aaron's rod swallowed up their rods." And so with several other of the signs and wonders wrought by Moses, the magicians did so with their enchantments. The reason why this was allowed is susceptible of several explanations, but we shall not trouble ourselves to explain or account for the fact stated; contenting ourselves with giving it as we find it. And further along in the history of the Jewish people comes the curious, interesting and highly poetical episode of Balaam. Nothing more gorgeously eastern in all its appointments and surroundings can be found any where in history or poetry. A splendid embassy of the first men of the kingdom with the rewards of divination in their hands, making a journey to this heathen seer and magician living in the highlands of the upper Euphrates, with a promise of high promotion and great honor and riches—what could be more tempting, what more satisfying to a mind like his than such rewards. And when he comes, the King makes a journey to the utmost coast of Moab to meet him, and conducts him in great pomp and ceremony to Kirjath Huzoth. And on the next day, conducting him to the chief place of the worship of Baal, whence the Israelites could be mostly seen, Balaam ordered the erection of seven alters, and the preparation of seven oxen and seven rams. And this magical number was repeated at every new sacrificial offer. But the Seer was not permitted to curse Israel,—a house full of silver and gold, unlimited honor, the power of keeping the King's conscience, and all the arts of divination were of no avail. "Surely," cried the baffled magician.

"Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob,
Neither is there any divination against Israel,"

and he proceeded then by divine permission to prophesy concerning the strange people, in a strain of eloquence and imagery unsurpassed.

So, the augurs and soothsayers and sibyllæ of the Greeks and Romans of whose sayings and doings their history and poetry is full, show that those hopes and desires to see into the future, and the imaginings that by some means, glimpses of coming events may be had, descended to all nations alike.

Germany is full of popular prophecies—some of them so minute and specific in their details of events and the places of their culmination as to almost stagger the sturdiest unbeliever. I shall not discuss them, nor even more particularly refer to them, merely thus noting the fact as I go along.

The second sight among the Scottish highlanders, the subject of romance, poetry and song; which power comes sometimes by divination and sometimes in a trance, is not yet displaced either in its belief or its practice, in the districts where for ages it has been known and encouraged.

So too, mother Shipton does not stand alone in her claim to look into futurity, among the English—we have also Friar Bacon and back of him the magician Merlin—and around them all and their utterances, the glamor of distance, the glow of poetry, and the half belief in their sayings. How can we, who read of the Egyptian magicians, and Balaam the Seer, and the Hebrew prophets, divest our minds entirely of the thought, not to say conviction, or even belief that a glance into the future may not have been, for some wise purpose, granted to the lowly of earth? So that, though we saw and heard, yet should not understand. Is not this belief in the supernatural and the future a legitimate retention in our mental and moral consciousness of the time when the Creator, and other heavenly intelligences appeared on the earth and talked to men, and revealed personally that which should be thereafter? Could any such belief be so universal among the untutored and unlearned, except it was evolved from the inner consciousness of the individual? It is all very well to argue against it, and prove by the undisputed rules of logic that such things cannot be; but belief does not follow demonstration, and rules of reasoning are powerless against what seems to be innate. The days of prophecy are passed, the inexorable logic of events is now our only guide to conclusions as to what is to be; argue both the skeptical and the orthodox. They forget that it is the improbable that happens, and though the reason may be convinced, the mind is not yet loosed from the hold of the shadowy and supernatural.

Now let us take up this prophecy of mother Shipton and see, on a fair and honest and reasonable construction of the words, what it is that they indicate

The Turks came into Europe in the 13th century, but it is somewhat remarkable that it was not until the year 1453 that Mohammed II. stormed Constantinople and permanently established Islamism in Europe as a national and military and ecclesiastical power. And in that same year as nearly as can now be ascertained, this prophecy was delivered. Now, "twice two hundred years" brings us to 1853, and the Crimean war as it was called was entered upon by Russia "The Bear" in 1853, and in 1854 England and France "The Cock" and "The Bull" united, and in 1856 the peace of Paris was signed, the Bear not having prevailed. If mother Shipton had written her lines after the event the facts could not have been stated more exactly in accordance with the historical result. In 1853 the dread of Russian supremacy, the jealousy of interference with English interests in the east, and national pride were the incentives inducing England to engage in that war. This same dread and jealousy and pride were not one whit less in 1876 than in 1853, were urged most vehemently by one party in England as a reason for armed intervention for Turkey last year; and yet most mysteriously the "Bull" and the "Cock" held aloof from the contest, and when the peace of Berlin was signed, it was no longer an open question that the power of Turkey as a nation in Europe was utterly destroyed.

From 1856, the peace of Paris, to the breaking out of the late war between Russia and Turkey, was just "twice ten years." It is to be observed also that concerning the war in the Crimea, not one word was ever said about the "Cross" or the "Crescent;" but it is a matter of history that this last war between the same powers, was begun, urged, and waged, for the protection and defence of Christians from the rapacity and cruelty of the Moslems. So the two portions of this prophecy are just as distinct and specific and particular as the past history of the transactions shows they ought to have been. History and prophecy allow and agree that the first was a war between *nations*; and history and prophecy equally agree that this last was a war between and on account of *religions*.

"The Cross shall wax, the Crescent wane
Grow pale and disappear."

Call this prediction what you please, the history of the world may be challenged to point out a more exact and remarkable correspondence between the march of events and the prophecy concerning them. The nations and times and the object of the wars as well as the results are specifically set forth; and no man who reads the history can pretend to misunderstand or misapprehend them. If there was nothing more than this, Mother Shipton might challenge the attention of students of history; and also an inquiry into that mental condition which now, after the date of the end of what has been called the era of prophecy, might thus receive and evolve a series of statements which the march of time has discovered to the world, as undisputed facts. But Mother Shipton has gone still deeper into the mystery of the human intellect and its operations.

In the year or thereabouts, of 1453, the prophecy declares:

Gold shall be found and grown
In a land that's not yet known.

And in the year 1392, thirty-nine years afward, Columbus discovered America. Did the eye of the seer peer through the mists of the stormy Atlantic, and discover this vast continent; and into the bowels of the earth and see the glitter of the gold which was not discovered even by ourselves until the year 1847, almost four hundred years after the words were spoken, and nearly that after the discovery of the continent? Or even if Australia should be referred to, the remark is equally true, for Australia was not known before 1550, and more than likely not earlier than 1600; and the discovery of gold there was not until 1851. In either case the land was not known to any body in 1453, and in both cases the finding of gold is in such immense quantities as to challenge the wonder of the world. Whence could have come so exact a guess, covering in two lines two such facts and agreeing precisely with the prediction.

Fire and water shall wonders do.

This can have reference only to the steam engine in its application to navigation, locomotion and manufactures. And however philosophers and mechanics and inventors may have thought and abstractly written upon the subject, it was not till after 1600 that any pretense can be made as to its application; and nothing tangible before the claims of Jonathan Hulls in 1736. It is true that Roger Bacon, before 1292 is supposed to have seen the use of steam, but nothing seems to have come from his lucubrations. This not the time nor the place to write a disquisition upon steam, and to people who are never out of the sound of the steam locomotive or manufacturing whistle, anything of that sort would be without point or purpose.

England at last shall admit a Jew.

It is impossible to give even an epitome of the horrible persecution to which the Jews were subjected during the first fifteen hundred years of the Chistian era. In this more enlightened and humanized and perhaps christianized age the cruelties are almost beyond belief, and would certainly not be credited were they not attested by sober history. During the early years of our era, the Roman emperors seemed determined to annihilate them, and about A. D. 135 the whole of Judea was made like a desert. A thousand towns and villages lay in ashes, and Jerusalem itself was settled by a heathen colony, and from which the Jews were strictly debarred. They were dispersed over the world and for a couple of centuries were in their poverty and obscurity comparatively unmolested. They flourished in trade and commerce, were merchants, artizans and bankers, as well as husbandmen and and shepherds. They were scholars, poets and professors in schools of learning; quiet, unassuming and industrious citizens. But growing in wealth and importance, the ecclesiastical and civil law was against them. Various restrictions were put upon them, enormous taxes were assessed against them, certain callings and occupations were forbidden them, they were excluded from the military service, were forbidden to bear arms or defend themselves, and in various countries subject to frightful persecutions. In no country could they live except by the payment of great pecuniary sacrifices. In many cases, especially in France their whole estates were more than once confiscated, evidences of indebtedness forced from them, their goods seized, and they themselves, thus stripped of everything, banished the kingdom. In the same realm of France, having been allowed to return, in the year 1321 a most horrible massacre was inflicted upon them. In their agony, Jewish fathers and and mothers threw their children to the Christian mob to appease their devilish fury, and in vain. On the breaking out of the plague in the following year, the wildest crimes were laid to their charge, and in whole provinces every Jew was burned. At Chinon, a deep ditch was dug, an enormous pile was raised, and one hundred and sixty of both sexes burned together.

They appeared in England at an early age and they were petted and plundered and persecuted. In 1189 because some of them came to witness the coronation of King Richard of the Lion Heart, they were attacked by the mob, their houses pillaged and burned, and themselves murdered; and in York where it was proposed to force them to *Christian* baptism they preferred voluntary martyrdom. Persecution and plunder continued, exclusion from trades and callings, refusal of others to deal with them, fines and imprisonments made life intolerable; and in 1253 they begged, of their own accord, to be allowed to leave the kingdom. They were pursuaded to remain, for they had wealth and they were industrious; but in 1290 they were driven from the shores of England, pursued by the execrations of the infuriate rabble, after leaving in the hands of the king all their property, accounts, obligations and mortgages. Time and space fail to follow them through Spain and Holland and Germany, and recount the persecutions, and murders and plunderings to which they were subjected. It is horrible beyond description and almost beyond the imagination to conceive. The decree of Edward I. by which they were banished from England in 1290 remained in force for more than 300 years; and it was while they were under the ban of that decree, that the prediction now under consideration was made. When to all human foresight no such thing was possible, when no Jew dared put his foot in England, when King, Lords and Commons were all supporting the persecution of the hated race, we are told that at last England shall admit a Jew. But it was not until the reign of Charles II., more than 200 years after the utterance of the prophecy that they were permitted to return. In 1723 they acquired the right to possess land, in 1753 they obtained the right of naturalization. Nearly a hundred years after, they could be members of civic corporations, then advocates; in 1845 they could hold the office of Alderman and Lord Mayor, in 1858 they were admitted to Parliament, and in 1868 Mr. Disraeli, a Jew, was made Prime Minister of England. A little more than 400 years had elapsed since the prediction, and England not only admitted the hated and persecuted and banished Jew, but a Jew guided the destines of that England in which 600 years before, he dared not even to reside.

And it is not among the least curious of these historical facts, that the second clause of the first part of this prophecy, that relating to the religious element of it, should begin and end during the premiership of this same Jew. That the Cross under his management of the foreign policy of England should rise over the Crescent, and that England should be restrained under his leadership, from carrying out the so-called eastern policy. Nor is it beyond the consideration of this question, to remember that many English statesmen consider the policy of Mr. Disraeli most inimical to the welfare of England—that the peace of Berlin is but a sowing of the dragon's teeth, and that all the pomp and parade of ministers, will be but dust and ashes, Would it not be a stern historical compensation to find the wind sown by England, return a whirlwind out of the hand of this Jew? Look at the political and social condition of the nations which for long years plundered, and persecuted and butchered his race, see the position in which this peace of Berlin has placed them, hark to the mutterings of new wars in various parts of the empire of Great Britain which already load the breeze, consider the difficulty of carrying out the provisions of this patched up peace, the load assumed by England in her new role of guardian, and then remember *that* peace as the work of the Jew, and in that light consider the last two lines of the prophecy.

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NO FARMER SHOULD BE WITHOUT SHEEP.

Sheep are as much a necessity to the farmer as the cow, the horse, the hog or poultry. If one hundred or more cannot be provided for, perhaps it is possible to keep ten, as ten sheep will make their mark, if suitably managed. As distributors of first-class fertilising material, they are certainly unequalled. It is asserted by those who claim to know, that a thousand sheep will make one acre enormously rich in a single night. One hundred sheep would, in the same ratio, require but ten days for the purpose, and ten sheep would enrich three and one-half in a year.

We think some considerable reduction should be made from these figures. If the circulation is three hundred per cent, too large, they afford the most feasible and economical means of enriching our lands, whether in large or small quantities. They pay expenses and considerable profit to the owner before he gets down to the fertilizer question—so their efforts in this direction are purely gratuitous. Good, fat mutton is a most healthy and nourishing food for all classes of people, far surpassing the ever-lasting bacon which we grease ourselves with, greatly to our injury. It is cheaper than pork, and this fact should commend it to our rural population.

A small area, properly fenced and supplied with shade, shelter and water, can be made an unfailing meat pasture if sufficiently stocked with a good grade of sheep. Of the wool producing qualities of the sheep and the various ways of utilizing this product we shall not speak at this time. Wool is a staple article, ranking with cotton, sugar, tobacco, wheat, corn and rice. It is worth money anywhere and everywhere. It is ready for market in the middle of summer, just when the farmer needs a few dollars till his heavy crop matures.

Our earnest advice to every owner of ten or more acres of land is to provide these indispensible requisites to comfort and prosperity without unnecessary delay. Sheep husbandry should be considered an important diversity of farm products. In the obstacles to complete success are not numerous or difficult to overcome.—*Home Journal.*

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY
IN THE
United States of America.

BY ERNEST TH. GENNERT.

The great interest this industry has awakened in nearly every State of the Union, East, West and North even on the Pacific slope, in California, Montana and Oregon, shows that the time will not be long before it will secure a foothold amongst our farmers as permanent as has been the case in every country in Europe.

The unqualified success with which the first year's work of the Maine Beet Sugar Company has been crowned, has convinced many that the Beet Sugar is destined to become a home product before many years have elapsed. If any one doubts this, the steps taken by so many State Legislatures to assist its introduction in the various States ought to convince him of his error.

In view of these facts, it behooves us to examine the different methods adopting in Europe to ascertain which is best calculated to combine all our advantages, and which exposes us to the least disadvantages. But before the methods of the different countries in Europe are referred to, and compared with the advantages and disadvantages to the Beet Sugar industry within the United States, it is necessary to refer to the quality of the sugar beets produced on American soil. Of all the trials made on a large scale in the United States, not a solitary one has met with the obstacle of inferior or unfit beets. Sugar factories have been working and making sugar by the ton in Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Maine, Province of Ontario, and probably in other States (in some of the States, in several factories or different places), and in no case were amongst the obstacles these establishments had to contend against, those of inferior sugar-beets. In each and every case where genuine sugar-beet seed had been planted, even with inferior or indifferent cultivation, the land in every State of the Union has produced as rich beets, and in many cases superior to those raised and produced in Europe under similar circumstances.

But this cannot be said of the many experiments made on a small scale. The results of many have been discouraging, yet in each case it can be directly traced to worthless seed. One case, out of hundreds, will suffice to illustrate this: The Department of Agriculture distributed beet seed, amongst other localities, in the Chemung Valley, State of New York. Three different varieties raised therefrom were absolutely worse than worthless Beet Sugar production, and of but very little feeding value for cattle, containing in 1,000 parts 914 parts of water, which the farmer or sugar manufacturer might have drawn from a river or well with considerable less work and greater profit. The fourth variety was a genuine sugar beet, which, when analyzed, showed from 12½ to 14 per cent, of sugar. It was the variety known as Vilmorin, requiring very highly manured land, or else the yield is but small and the roots grow very prongy. As I refer to the propagation of sugar-beets and the production of the seed at the end of this little essay, I need not refer to it any further in this place.

The intelligent Beet Sugar manufacturer, when he examines the different methods adopted in the different countries in Europe, will invariably come to the conclusion that the best method under certain circumstances is not the best method under other circumstances, and there is no method known which is the best under any and all circumstances. Having ascertained, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that sugar-beets of superior quality for the manufacture of sugar or for cattle feed can be produced from good sugar beet in any State of the Union or Canada, it remains to examine the different methods followed by the successful sugar manufactures in Europe, which have been dictated and adjusted by and according to local conditions and advantages we have to contend against in America, brought about by our pecular method of farming and geographical conditions.

In Germany, all of the beets manufactured into sugar, 80 per cent. are raised by the owners of sugar factories, and only from 15 to 20 per cent. are produced by outside farmers and sold to sugar factories. About ⅓ of the number of sugar factories in Germany are owned by the high nobility and large landed proprietors, and one-third are co-operative societies of farmers, commonly called peasant-factories. The sugar works of the former are in the centre of the estates; those of the latter adjoining their little villages, which are again in the centre of their territory. Transportation, therefore, hardly ever enters into calculation, and it is not asserting too much to say that, of all beets manufactured into Sugar in Germany, Austria, Russia and Belgium, 95 per cent., are so manufactured within five English miles from the field on which they have been produced, and while, therefore, transportation amounts to very little, the question of fuel is of immense importance. In France, where the fuel question is of as great and perhaps even of greater importance than in either of the first named countries, the land question is altogether different from other countries. The largest per centage of beets produced there are grown by outside parties or by sugar manufacturers on hired land, and in some instances over a large extent of territory. Although the country roads are generally very good in France the transportation is an important item in the cost of producing sugar, hence we find France is the only country in Europe which has resorted to central factories with small branches scattered all over the country which branches are connected with the 'fabrice central,' with cast-iron pipes to conduct the beet juice below the ground for many miles in order to save transportation.

While the experienced Beet Sugar manufacturer, after examining the different methods as adopted in the different countries in Europe, has to admit that the diffusion process appear to be the best in Austria, the same and the double press process has been most successful in Germany. The continuous press process has found most and exclusively advocates in France while those sugar factories which follow only the single press process in Russia have proved the most profitable ones to their owners, and when it is admitted on all sides that the conditions which govern the different methods in those countries where they are adapted are: peculiarity in system of collecting the internal revenue on sugar, the

[*Concluded on 4th page.*]

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March 21, 1879.

JEFF. DAVIS.

The readers of the *Republican* should be glad for many reasons that the columns of their organ will be filled with an interesting account of the M. E. Conference, to the exclusion of three or four columns of borrowed editorials about Jeff. Davis. So far as we know Jeff. Davis is not running for any office. These continued attacks on him, while harmless in result, show that either the Republicans are badly off for campaign issues, or else that the mass of their party are presumed to be asses. Why single out Jeff. Davis, who was no more guilty than thousands of others? Alex. H. Stephens was Vice President of the same Confederacy, and now sits in Congress and is toadied to by the Republicans whenever he casts a vote that suits them. Grant made the rebel General Akerman his Attorney General. He gave the bloody Longstreet the best office in the South. Hayes took his Post Master General from the list of Ex-Confederate Brigadiers. Mosby, the noted guerrilla, not only dictated appointments at Washington for years, but has been appointed to a first class consulate. If the object of all this is to bury the dead issues of the past, so be it; but it is illogical to promote one rebel for that purpose, and endeavor to keep alive sectional hate by causeless attacks on another. We honestly believe to-day, that if Jeff Davis would join the Republican party, it would not only receive him with open arms, but would gladly give him political promotion if in their power.

OUR NATIONAL GUARD.

This machine has not only got to be a State luxury, but a very decided expense. We believe in a well organized and disciplined militia, but do not favor a small standing army in this State in a time of peace, and which is worse than useless in times of intestine troubles. We quote with approval from the *Cambria Freeman*, that "The maintenance of the National Guard of this State in all 'the pride, pomp, and circumstances of glorious war,' has assumed the form of a raid upon the public treasury of the most alarming proportions. The report of the Auditor General for 1878 shows during the year the amount of money paid out of the State Treasury for militia expenses,' was $160,687.74. And now a bill is pending in the Legislature, and actually passed the House early last week, appropriating the sum of *one hundred and sixty thousand dollars* out of the Treasury, to be expended by the Adjutant General in purchasing for the National Guard such uniforms, great coats, blankets, knapsacks and accoutrements, as may be necessary to complete its equipment, after the style and pattern of similar articles now in use by the United States army. Shortly before the Legislature met, Mr. Wickersham, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, stated in a public speech that it was useless for him to draw his warrants for common school purposes, for the reason (thanks to the Republican Legislature of last year) that there was no money in the treasury to meet them. With this disgraceful state of affairs staring the Legislature in its face, the members of the House by a vote of 124 yeas to 62 nays, found no sort of difficulty in endorsing this huge and extravagant appropriation to the National Guard. Mr. Doyle, a Greenback member from Huntingdon county, made quite a spirited and vigorous attack on the bill, mainly on the ground of the present depleted condition of the State Treasury, and also because of the inefficiency of the Guard, charging it with being directly responsible for the Pittsburg riots. The Adjutant General, however, and his brigadiers who were on hand lobbying for the money, had their forces well organized, and rushed the bill through by the vote we have stated. Will the hopes of the people for legislative retrenchment and reform ever be realized? Candidates for the Legislature are always very loud and emphatic in their profusions of reform before the election, but when they go to Harrisburg they appear to think that the only or at least the chief business of a legislature, is to vote away the people's money. Whether the taxpayers of the State will quietly submit to this extravagant waste of the public funds for military purposes, is a question which they themselves must answer.'"

To show the further absurdity of the establishment, it is only necessary to quote the following formidable order:

Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, March 12, 1879—*General Orders No.* 1.—I. The following appointment is hereby announced: Major General John F. Hartranft, division commander National Guard. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly. II. The following staff appointments are hereby announced: Brigadier General James W. Latta, adjutant general; Lieutenant Colonel D. Stanley Hassinger, assistantant adjutant general; Colonel Hartley Howard, inspector general; Colonel Clarence G. Jackson, quartermaster general; Colonel Thomas J. Smith, commissary general; Colonel Louis W. Read, surgeon general; Colonel A. Wilson Norris, judge advocate general; Colonel John S Riddle, general inspector of rifle practice: Lieutenant Colonel William Ross Hattshorne, aid-de camp; Lieutenant Colonel Edward B. Young, aid-de-camp; Lieutenant Colonel Charles M. Conyngham, aid-de camp; Lieutenant Colonel Nathan A. Pennypacker, aid-de-camp; Lieutenant Colonel Elisha A. Hancock, aid de-camp; Lieutenant Colonel Albert W. Taylor, aid-de-camp; Lieutenant Colonel Galloway C. Morris, aid-de-camp; Lieutenant Colonel B. Frank Eshelman, aid-de camp; Lieutenant Colonel John Lowrie, aid-de-camp; Lieutenant Colonel David F. Houston, aid-de camp; Lieutenant Colonel Walter W. Ames, aid-de camp; Lieutenant Colonel J. Ford Dorrance, aid-de-camp.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

HENRY M. HOYT,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

We admit that the majority of this formidable staff are good appointments, but is it not a mockery at this time to organize Pennsylvania as if it was a foreign nation, in a state of war, and with a staff that in itself is larger than that of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States? Still, if Republican tax payers like it, we must at present submit.

The Virginia *Star* points out the suggestive coincidence that the Democratic majority in the next Senate will be the same as in 1861. This is true; but as we happen to have a Republican President, the coincidence will not be permitted to extend any further.—*Press.*

It so happens that R. B. Hayes who now claims the Presidency is on all sides conceded to be an usurper. Lincoln was President in 1861 and if he and Hayes were both Republicans, the coincidence is exactly correct except that the latter is not a President *de jure*.

Gen. Butler's Views.

Gen. Butler's individual report from the Potter committee concludes thus:

From the evidence produced before the committed, my mind has been brought to several conclusions, namely:

First. That in 1876 there was no fair and free election by the whole body of electors of the state of Louisiana, and the electoral vote of that State ought not, therefore, to have been counted in favor of either candidate for the presidency.

Second. That if any legal election was held in Louisiana then the majority of the votes legally cast in the state were for the Tilden electors and for Governor Nicholls.

Third. That in case the vote of the state is counted at all the votes of the 'bulldozed parishes,' as they were called, were within the fair and just exercise of the jurisdiction of the returning board, to be rejected in the proper exercise of their judgment, with the exception of some few polling precincts, not material to the result.

Fourth. That in the parts of the state other than the said 'bulldozed parishes,' where a full campaign was made by both political parties, the majority of votes were cast for Packard for governor and a portion of the Tilden electors, leaving two or more Hayes electors unelected.

Fifth. That such a count and return would have, for which alone there seems any authority in the board, given full expression to the will of the people, in such parts of the state as were not affected by coercion and violence, in favor of Packard and against two or more of the Hayes electors, which would have given the presidency to Tilden, as would have been the case if the whole vote of the state had been rejected by both Houses.

Sixth. The declaration of both Houses of Congress that under the circumstances the state of Louisiana should not be counted for either candidate, would have been the best possible result to the country, because it would have taught a good lesson to the over zealous partisans that elections cannot be carried either by force or intimidation at the polls, or by fraud in the returns so as to avail the successful candidate, and if so carried by either, the votes would be rejected by the final counting tribunal. On the contrary, under the rulings of the electoral commission, if they are accepted as the governing law, every encouragement is given to reckless, strenuous partisans to carry their states either by favor or by fraud.

Seventh. That the electoral commission, as constituted, has afforded no practical solution of the constitutional difficulties attending the count of electoral votes in disputed states, and that an exigency again arising like that of 1876-7 will surely lead to revolution by the forces.

Eighth. That the appointment of such electoral commission to have anything to do with counting the votes returned for president and vice president of the United States whatever, is in so far an abdication of the constitutional powers and duties of the two Houses, is wholly beyond and outside of the constitution and ought to have no legal force or effect.

Ninth. That the appointing of the judges of the supreme court upon such political formation has done great harm to the cause of justice by impairing the reverence that the people have always justly had for the integrity of the decisions of that court, of causes between party and party, and in undermining the popular estimate of the stern impartiality of the court, that in all questions it will do equal and exact justice under the law to every citizen, and in view of its ill success the experiment ought never to be tried again.

Tenth. The result has shown that it is against public policy and tends to bring elements of corruption into political methods of action to send semi-official partisans of large political influence on one side or the other, or both, into states for the purpose of controlling or advising either in regard to how its electors shall vote or to advise as to the manner in which the vote of states shall be returned and counted.

Eleventh. That the counting in of Mr. Hayes was obtained by a series of gross and unjustifiable irregularities and frauds, which cannot be too strongly condemned and reprobated.

Twelfth. That if any title to the governorship of Louisiana resulted from the late election in that state to any one, it was to Governor Packard, who was legally elected, duly qualified and inaugurated, and had a right to the support of the general government against domestic violence and insurrection, by which the state and himself were equally deprived of their just political rights.

Thirteenth. That the act of Mr. Hayes, as president of the United States in appointing and sending the McVeagh commission down to Louisiana for the purposes and under the instruction to act under which it was sent, was an act wholly unauthorized by the constitution, and not within the power or scope of the executive, and specially reprehensible, as its motives and purposes were to carry out a corrupt political arrangement, agreement and compact on his part, made by his friends, with his knowledge and acquiescence and consent, the fruits of which he is still enjoying without right and against law.

Fourteenth. That there neither is nor ought to be any indefeasible title to any executive office which cannot be reached, re-examined and decided by proper proceedings authorized by Congress, to be taken and heard ultimately before the supreme judicial court.

A Good Bill.

Hon C. T. Alexander, Senator from this district, at Harrisburg, last week read in place a bill making it a misdemeanor for any person between the ages of 18 and 21 years to *ask for liquor* at the bar of any hotel, and also making it a misdemeanor in any person to represent a minor as being of full age for the purpose of enabling minors to get intoxicating beverages. This is an excellent bill, and if passed by the Legislature will have a good effect upon the public morals. We never could exactly understand the justice of the law which holds a tavern keeper responsible for selling liquor to a minor, while it lets the minor himself go free. There are many persons under age who have the appearance of having attained their full majority, and who are sometimes bearded like a pard! When such persons, therefore, go up to the bar and ask for liquor, how is the bar keeper to know that they are minors? It would be an insult to ask them such a question.

It is just as criminal for a person knowing himself under age to *ask* for liquor at the bar as it is for the bar keeper to sell it to him and he ought to be held responsible, if detected. We hope this bill will become a law, and urge all honest and well intentioned legislators to support it.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Another Ocean Horror.

KINGSTON, Jamaca, via HAVANA, March 19.—The British steamer Bolivar, Captain Doherty, plying between Liverpool and St. Thomas, came in collision with the Haytian steamer Michael. The latter sank and sixty persons on board were drowned.

Architects and school boys having maps and plans to draw find Leamon's Dyes the most convenient form of colors. They are put up by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. These Dyes are the best to be had for general use. Druggists have them.

THE PITTSBURG RIOT BILL.

In order that our readers may fully understand this proposed legislation, we give the text of the Bill in its present shape.

AN ACT

Authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and adjust the losses caused by the riots of July Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven providing for the payment of said losses and making an appropriation therefor.

SECTION 1. That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to appoint three disinterested persons, citizens of this State, as commissioners to ascertain what injury, damages or losses were sustained by the owners of property injured or destroyed by the mobs and riots which followed the strike upon the railroads of the Commonwealth in the month of July Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven.

SEC. 2 That said commissioners shall be sworn well and faithfully to discharge the duties imposed upon them by this act; they shall have power to hear claimants and examine such documentary or other evidence of the nature, quantity and value of all property, real or personal, alleged to have been lost, injured or destroyed in said riots, as may be offered, and may call before them witnesses and administer oaths or affirmations, and make by all proper means full and satisfactory investigation, as to the ownership and value of all property claimed for, and the extent of the injuries or damages sustained by the owners thereof.

SEC 3 That all claimants shall make out and deposit with said commissioners within sixty days, after they shall have been duly qualified to act, a specification of the nature, kind, quantity and value of the property, alleged to have been lost, injured or destroyed, in said riots, and of the place as near as may be in the several counties, where said loss, injury or destruction occurred. Any common carrier having at the time of said riots, the custody of any property lost, injured or destroyed, may and is authorized to present the claim for the same, either in the name of such carrier, as bailee, or in the name of the shipper or consignee of such property, including in its value, the freight earned to the point of loss, injury or destruction, and upon receipt by such common carrier of the value of such property, in the hands as bailee, they shall become and be liable to the shippers, or consignees thereof, for the amount so received less the amount of such freight. Any county alleged to be liable for any property whatever, so destroyed, may present a claim for such property in its own name, and the sums allowed upon such claims may be payable to such county, to be used by it in settlement of its alleged liability for said property.

SEC. 4. That when said commissioners shall have been duly qualified, they shall give at least ten days public notice, in one or more newspapers, of the respective counties, of the time and place when and where they will proceed to the discharge of their duties, in the said respective counties, and shall cause personal notice to be given to the county commissioners, of the said several counties, of such time and place of meeting, requesting their attendance before them. At the hearing of the claimants, no claim shall be considered, of which the specifications shall not have been furnished as heretofore provided. After having heard all claimants, they shall make and file, on or before December 1st, 1879, their report with the State Treasurer, which report shall contain the names of all the claimants, whether individuals, firms or corporations, whose property was damaged, injured or destroyed, and the amount of loss or damage suffered by each of such individuals, firms or corporations, by or in direct consequence of the injury or destruction of property, in said riots.

SEC. 5. If under any local or special law, any one or more of the counties in which such losses have occurred, is alleged, to be liable to suits, by the owners of property for its injury, loss or destruction, and such county shall elect to pay or cause to be paid, into the State Treasury twenty-five per centum of the loss or damage, which shall be assessed, and reported, as having been caused by the mob and riot, in said county, said amount shall be paid to the owners, along with so much of the appropriation, made by this act, as shall be necessary to pay the damages, suffered by such owners, either in full or pro rata, as the case may be, but before the amount of the appropriation so due to said claimant, and said twenty-five per centum added thereto, shall be paid to any claimant, he or they shall in the receipt, given for the same, include a release, in full to such county of all claims for damages, or loss the said owner could make under such local or special law, against such county; but if such county shall fail to pay said twenty-five per centum, within thirty days after such assessment and report shall be made and filed in the office of the State Treasurer, claimants who have suffered loss or injury to their property, in such county, shall receive out of the appropriation hereby made but seventy-five per centum of the amount assessed as their respective claims, or their due pro rata share of the amount appropriated, and such county shall be and remain liable, if now liable, to such claimants for any balance of the damages suffered by such claimants, after crediting thereon the amount received, out of the appropriation made by this act.

SEC. 6. That upon the filing of such report, in the office of the State Treasurer, it shall be the duty of that officer to make and furnish to each claimant, individual, firm or corporation, in whose favor damages have been reported, a certificate setting forth the amount of damages to which such person, firm or corporation is entitled, by virtue of said report, which certificate, upon presentation thereof to the Governor of the Commonwealth, shall be his authority to draw upon the State Treasurer a warrant for the amount of such certificate, payable to the holder thereof or his assignee.

SEC 7. That the sum of four millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same, is hereby appropriated for the payment of all such warrants as shall be drawn by the Governor of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. The members of said commission, shall be entitled to the sum of ten (10) dollars each, for every day occupied in their said duties, the amount whereof, and their necessary expenses, including clerk hire, shall be payable on warrants drawn as aforesaid out of the moneys hereby appropriated.

The argument in its favor is contained in the following communication which we publish by request. That if the losses fall on Allegheny County alone would bankrupt it, is undoubtedly an argument of some force. That she would be liable had not the special Act of 1849 been passed, it is not our province to determine. Suffice it for us, that the reasons for the passage of the Bill are given by its friends, and should receive full consideration.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY'S PLEA.

A question that occupies the attention of the people at this time is who is to pay the riot claims for damages caused by the railroad riots of 1877?

We cannot but think that a brief presentation of the uncontroverted facts in reference to the riot will remove the prejudice so unjustly entertained against Allegheny county.

When a riot occurs, which originates in local causes, the damage to property created thereby must be discharged by the people of the locality. That is clear, but if it originates in causes so extensive in their operation as to embrace ten or twelve States, and a particular locality is but the scene of the outbreak then the State is responsible, for it is charged with the duty of suppressing such riot within its borders. It is well known that the causes which led to the riot were operating for months previous to the outbreak all over Pennsylvania. Now, is it just that Allegheny county should pay for damages created by the riot simply because Pittsburgh was chosen as the place for the overt act?

The destruction to be paid for was wrought in Allegheny county, true; but there are thousands of men in that county who took no part in it, were not near the place where it occurred, gave the work of violence no encouragement, men who were practically as far from the scene of it, and actually as innocent of any criminal deed or intent as any of their fellow citizens in any other part of the State. On what principle of abstract justice, which is the standard appealed to, are the people of Allegheny county responsible for the riots, and liable for the damages done, and those of any other portion of the State not?

The injustice of holding Allegheny county responsible for the loss incurred during the riots, and exempting the counties immediately adjoining, is more apparent when the circumstances which led to the loss are considered. The strike and the events which followed it were not brought about by the people of Allegheny county. Many of the strikers, and many of the railway employes who sympathized with them, have no local habitation. They are migratory, living on the railway lines that forms a net work throughout the Union, these men coming into Allegheny county for the purpose of sustaining the strikers, assumed such numbers as to overawe the local authorities, and necessitate the interposition of the State for the protection of the railway property, private property, and the preservation of the public peace.

The claims arising from the damage caused by these Ishmaelites must be paid, so says the law. If Allegheny county is legally responsible, they should be charged to that county. If the State is responsible, the Legislature should manfully assume them for the people of the whole State.

But is Allegheny county legally or morally responsible for these losses? We think not. It was not a riot, but an insurrection extending over the whole country. Nearly every State in the Union was involved, and not only the militia of the several States, but the Federal troops were called out to suppress the insurrection and preserve public order. In this State the outbreak occurred at Pittsburgh, but this was simply an accident, and it might have occurred anywhere else in the Commonwealth. It has been ascertained that less than five per centum of those who contributed most to the destruction on that black Sunday were citizens of Allegheny county.

The local authorities finding their efforts at restoring order wholly ineffectual, called upon the State for aid. The State assumed control, and the troops marched into Allegheny county, were accompanied by the Adjutant General of the State, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The civil and military representatives of the Executive of the State with the National Guard were on the ground, and there were no assaults made, no bloodshed, nor plundering, nor incendiarism, nor destruction of property until after the State troops appeared, and the State authorities had assumed absolute control of affairs; and therefore, the responsibility for the suppression of the riots, and failing in that, the responsibility for the losses consequent on them, devolves upon the State.

But apart from the legal responsibility of Allegheny county, the payment of the amount of the losses ($4,000,000) would fall upon that county with crushing weight. Its payment would involve the county in bankruptcy and ruin. Allegheny county cannot be so completely isolated, that this burden can be inflicted upon her people, and not felt by the rest of the State. As the second city in the State, and the busy mart of the people of the entire western region, Pittsburgh cannot suffer financial ruin, and the people all around her escape from its effects. If an important member be paralyzed by such a stroke, the whole body must suffer.

There should be no subterfuge in this matter. It will not bear trifling with. Whatever may be the duties and responsibilities of the State to those sufferers by the riots who were under the protection of her laws, it is plain enough that Allegheny county cannot bear the burden.

The easiest and quickest way out of the dilemma, at this time, is the best way, and the proposition now pending before the Legislature should receive the sanction of every honest man within the borders of our great State.

This is no more than simple justice. No more than good citizenship and neighborly fairness demand.

We ask the representatives from this county to think this matter over carefully, and see if both justice and public policy will not be subserved by extending a helping hand to Allegheny. Certainly, if we were caught in so bad a trap—and any county is liable to be so caught—we would cry out for help, and would think it hard, indeed, if we could get neither aid nor sympathy.

The following extracts from the address of Ex-Chief Justice Agnew, are presented for the consideration of our readers:

"Without entering into all the details necessary to approach a judicial tribunal, many of which you already know, we may state the leading features of the subject, so as to submit proper views clearly, freely and fully.

"On the twenty-first and twenty-second days of July, 1877, the city of Pittsburg was visited by an extraordinary 'strike' of railroad employes, extending over a vast area, and through many states. Among the cities disturbed by its ebulitions were Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Newark, Martinsburg, Denniston, Reading Harrisburg, Baltimore, Cumberland, Scranton, Syracuse and Buffalo. Whether the grievances complained of were just or unjust it is not our province, or perhaps yours to determine. It is sufficient to know that their wages were reduced when times were hard, and the country depressed; and they thought they had cause to take the remedy into their own hands. Rightfully or wrongfully they did so. As a mere 'strike,' the public had no immediate connection or privity with it. Refraining from labor was the right of each individual, and when criminal by combination, it was but a mere conspiracy, punishable at law.

"But the misfortune of all such great and combined movements, is their growth into a tumultuous and public character, caused by the very multitude and heterogeneous mass of materials. That which at first was but a mere cessation from labor, became an insurrection or uprising over the country, by men banded together by a common interest for a common purpose. Such uprisings must have a place of beginning or first outbreak. This happened in the city of Pittsburg, where it rose suddenly like a waterspout or a cyclone, small in its first whirlings, but increasing as the forces of the pent up spirit of insurrection found themselves loosed from the bonds of order and social duty. A mixed and motley multitude gathered, the natural concomitant of the disorder. Wisely, or unwisely, we do not say, a military force appeared upon the scene. Intentionally, or unintentionally, by command or without, it is immaterial which, the work of death began. It is not for us, probably not now for you, to determine whose the fault. We neither of us possess the attributes of punitory justice, and can not try the offense. We now consider the terrible consequences only which have fallen upon a portion of the citizenship of the State. Lives were lost of the innocent and the guilty, millions of property were destroyed. Owners distant and near were involved in a common violence, and a common ruin. Delicate questions of relationship and liability have arisen, confined to no narrow limits but co extensive with the residence of distant owners, having redress in other courts, than our own, and embracing the origin, progress, and culmination of the insurrection, the relationship of some of the parties as common carriers, and as bodies enjoying privileges, and owing duties to the State.

"But our question does not concern these. The law and the courts may deal with the immediate parties, whether as employers and employed, insurrectionists, owners, carriers, officers, soldiers, or rioters. Our questions concern an innocent people, living outside of the two great cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny—a rural population of a populous county, whose relations are only as citizens and tax-payers. The city of Allegheny, it is said, preserved the peace, though unable to control the "strikers" who retained and held possession of the railroad property and freights. But her concentrated population and force only illustrate more forcibly the utter impotence and want of organized power of a rural population, scattered over numberless farms, small towns, and a wide territory. The city of Pittsburg, it is said, did not its duty in its *organized* capacity, though its best and most leading citizens, roused by the fearful danger, met in an unorganized form, created committees of safety, raised $51,000 in money, and arms for the defense of property and restoration of the peace. Yet, even this devoted city, whose officials may not have performed their whole duty, can not give law to the innocent people of Allegheny county and Allegheny city, or deprive them of that just protection which the justice, conscience, and welfare of this great State owe to them as a part of its common citizenship.

"This is no *debt* which the State is asked to *assume for another*. It is a *damage*—a loss sustained by *owners* of property through the *trespass* and violence of lawless men. Throughout the act of 1841 all the terms express this: its words are "property destroyed," "attacked or threatened to be attacked," "destruction," "injury," "loss," "damages," "party injured." The tenth section calls it a trespass; "the same shall to all intents and purposes be treated as actions of trespass brought by owners of such property;" again, "damages finally fixed and ascertained."

"The county of Allegheny has committed no injury; it has incurred or contracted no debt. It has not been convicted of the trespass and the damages fixed and ascertained. Until trial, verdict, and judgment against the county the owners have but a *claim*, not a debt. The only suits brought against the county are yet pending on writ of error, and the verdicts amount in all to less than $7,000. In no sense does the county owe a debt which the State is asked to assume. She is asked to save litigation, prevent injury to innocent tax-payers, and promote the best interests of the State by *primarily* and *of her own accord* compensating the *owners* of the destroyed property. It will thus be her own voluntary contribution to the public good, and protect the innocent from harm.

* * * * * * *

"There is, it is true, a moral principle lying at the root of such legislation, but it is a principle which much exist in some sense, as the basis of all enlightened and comprehensive jurisprudence. It is a part, and probably the vital principle of all that code which binds into one great family all the nations of the earth; which mitigates the horrors of necessary warfare and renders intercourse between the most distant regions of the globe practicable and desirable. In a word, it is nothing more than the application to affairs of government and state of that maxim of divine authority which enjoins us upon all occasions, to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us. Being therefore firmly planted upon foundations of moral right, and of comprehensive but perfectly intelligible equity, it partakes in no wise of the nature of charity benevolence, or improper assumption of the liabilities of others, but is stamped with the essential attributes of political justice.

"In conclusion, we submit that sound policy, righteousness, and the general welfare of the State, require payment of these losses out of the common treasury of the people.

* * * * * * *

RYTHMIC LIFE.—When the blood, free from impurities makes rythmic melody in man's life, he cannot suffer from troubles with the kidney or liver, and piles will not trouble him. Kidney-Wort is an unfailing cure for these evils. It also aids digestion.

The Undertakers and Physicians.

JUDGE PEARSON DECIDES THAT THEY CANNOT BE PAID OUT OF A DECEDENT'S REAL ESTATE.

In settling up the estate of Daniel Hocker, deceased, a resident of Harrisburg, his executors filed their account at the last session of orphans' court, in which they took credit for the payment of funeral expenses and medical attendance during his last illness, which amounted to about $140. The balance exhibited by the administrators was the proceeds of the sale of real estate belonging to deceased, sold under an order from the orphans' court. The lines against the real estate were more than sufficient to absorb the whole balance. Exceptions were filed to this item of the account relating to funeral expenses and medical attendance, by the counsel for the judgment creditors, and the question was argued, H. M. Graydon, Esq., appearing for the administrators and Ovid F. Johnson, Esq., for the judgment creditors. Judge Pearson yesterday filed an opinion in which he decides that the preference given by the act of 1843 to the payment of funeral expenses and medical attendance during last illness applies only to personal estate if the real estate be encumbered, and that such debts have not a preference over liens of record. In this case the court struck out the item of funeral and medical expenses, because the real estate was encumbered, and when sold the whole amount would have to be paid to lien creditors.

This decision is of importance to undertakers and medical men, inasmuch as their services cannot be paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of a deceased person's real estate if the latter be encumbered by mortgages or judgments sufficient to cover its full value and if the dead person is not possessed of personal property. This point has never been distinctly decided by the Supreme Court, though some of their decisions tend to that direction. Judge Smyser, of the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks county, some years ago decided the question the same way as Judge Pearson.—*Altoona Call.*

An interesting case, covering the power of the Sheriff to distribute funds arising from a sale of property, was tried before Judge Mayer, at Williamsport, last week. The facts are briefly: In July, 1878, Sheriff Bastian sold property of Peter Herdic, the amount realized being about $50,000. William Weightman, of Philadelphia, held the first and second mortgages upon the property sold, but between the execution of the first and second mortgages several judgments Sheriff Bastian skipped and paid almost all the money realized to satisfy the mortgages, notwithstanding an order had been issued by the court directing the money to be paid into court for distribution. The case was ably argued by the leading counsel of the bar, but Judge Mayer ordered Sheriff Bastian to pay into court within ten days sufficient money to pay the judgments between Mr. Weightman's first and second mortgages. Upon failure of the Sheriff to comply with this order, an attachment is to issue. About $18,000 will be required. It is understood that Sheriff Bastian was fully indemnified by Mr. Weightman before the money was paid, and will, therefore, lose nothing.—*Muncy Luminary.*

We hope to see Mr. Hewitt's Resolution pass to have the House appoint a Committee to examine into the numerous steals indulged in by that body. The members are paid enough without indulging in peccadilloes, and there is no reason why the officers should be constantly committing petty larceny against the State. For instance, we are informed that the item of stationery alone, which is put down at $23,000, was in reality but $8,000, the explanation being *that $15,000 was spent for advertising for proposals to furnish it!* Now members are not only furnished on demand for necessary stationery, but some get a small quantity for less than what they are entitled to, and favored ones carry off loads. This is but one branch of the subject, and the matter should be gutted.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Billiousness, or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column.

HASSON'S COMPOUND Syrup of TAR

Is the most pleasant and efficacious remedy known for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Soreness of the Throat and Lungs, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all diseases tending to Pulmonary Consumption. Has been sold over twenty years. Price 25c. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00. TRY IT SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

dec 27, '78-3m d&co

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

HAVE OPENED THE

SPRING SEASON OF 1879,

with a magnificent stock, far surpassing all that they have ever before shown.

With several new departments added, and all the old departments enlarged and improved, we are now fully equipped for the business of the season, and with greatly increased facilities, propose to serve our patrons even better than before.

OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

has been strengthened and perfected, and it is believed that no such organization exists elsewhere in this country for the prompt and satisfactory service of distant customers.

Send for samples of whatever you may need, whether mentioned in the following partial price list or not.

THE SILK DEPARTMENT

Is Showing 1,000 Pieces New Goods.

FANCY SILKS.

HAIR LINE STRIPES, 50c.
COLORED STRIPES, 50c.
BLACK STRIPES, 53c.
STRIPED SILKS, 55c.
PIN CHECKS, 58c.
Extra Quality.
NEW EFFECTS,
"THE JASPER," 65 c.
A New Style Silk for Spring and Summer Wear at 75c.
"THE QUADRILLE LOUISINE,"
A Soft, weighty, excellent-wearing silk, of extra width, in choice styles, at $1.50 per yard.

COLORED SILKS.

GOOD QUALITY, 75c.
FAILLE SILK, 90c.
Extra Quality.
20 INCHES WIDE, $1.00
21 INCHES WIDE, $1.25
IN ALL SILK DAMASSE
We have one choice lot, selected by ourselves personally, in Lyons, 21 inches wide, at $1.12½.
PEKIN STRIPES,
MOIRE AND SATIN PEKINS,
SATIN BROCATELLES,
&c., &c., &c.

BLACK SILKS.

GOOD QUALITY BLACK SILKS, at 65, 70, 75, and 90c.
As a special inducement we offer one lot of the celebrated make of
SAVOIE ET CIE, LYONS, at $1.00.
These Silks are
21 INCHES WIDE,
and are undoubtedly the best
ONE DOLLAR BLACK SILKS
ever placed on any counter in America.
We have an immense assortment of all the BEST MAKERS OF FRANCE,
from $1.25 upwards.

THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

EXHIBITS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

IT INCLUDES

IN FRENCH NOVELTIES,

almost every fabric that will, this season be popular in Paris, Berlin and London.

IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DRESS GOODS

WE NOW SHOW

SPRING CASHMERES,	36 inches wide.	50 cts.	TWILL BEIGES,	Soft wool.	25 cts.	NOVELTIES,	Silk mixed.	15 cts.
SAXONY SUITINGS,	46 inches wide.	40 cts.	MOHAIR BEIGES,	Double fold.	25 cts.	FANCY SUITINGS,	Silk mixed.	[illegible] cts.
BRADFORD MOHAIRS,	27 inches wide.	37½ cts.	SABLE SUITINGS,	Choice colorings.	25 cts.	ENGLISH NOVELTIES,	Splendid value.	15 cts.
SPRING CASHMERES,	36 inches wide.	35 cts.	SELF-STRIPE BEIGES,	Extra wide.	20 cts.	STYLISH PLAIDS,	Good quality.	15 cts.
BRADFORD SUITINGS,	27 inches wide.	31 cts.	ARMURES,	New colorings.	20 cts.	CORDED POPLINS,	Extra Weight.	12½ cts.
SILK STRIPE MOHAIRS,	23 inches wide.	31 cts.	PLAIN BEIGES,	Extra weight.	20 cts.	MANCHESTER CASHMERES,	Half Wool.	12½ cts.
ANGLESIA SUITINGS,	A new fabric.	25 cts.	CLOUDED MOHAIRS,	New effects.	20 cts.	MATELASSE SUITINGS,	Splendid styles	12½ cts.
ARABIAN SUITINGS,	Camel's hair effects.	25 cts.	MATALASSE BEIGES,	A bargain.	20 cts.	WASH BEIGES,	Excellent value.	10 cts.
SPRING CASHMERES,	Extra fine.	25 cts.	CASHMERE BEIGES,	Extra good.	18 cts.	FANCY SUITINGS,	A job lot.	6¼ cts.

IN BLACK GOODS

WE INVITE ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO

A large invoice of SILK WARP HENRIETA CLOTHS, Just landed. The prices range from 87½ CENTS TO $2.00 per yard.
Also our own importations of FRENCH BLACK CASHMERES, 45, 50, 56, 65, 75 CENTS AND UPWARD.

BLACK GRENADINES and BLACK HERNANIES, In immense assortment.
PLAIN AND LACE BUNTINGS.
PLAIN AND STRIPED WOOL SATINS.
CRAPES AND CRAPE VEILS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE SUIT DEPARTMENT

Exhibits extensive lines of
LADIES' AND MISSES'
SPRING SUITS AND COSTUMES.
SPRING ULSTERS AND SACQUES.
BEST MAKE OF CORSETS.

CHILDRENS'
SUITS AND SACQUES.
INFANTS' OUTFITS,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.

WE HAVE AN IMMENSE STOCK, THE LARGEST EVER SHOWN IN PHILADELPHIA OF

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR and WHITE DRESSES

For Ladies, Misses and Children.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR OWN MAKE OF

MENS' AND BOYS' SHIRTS,

"THE FAVORITTE," 75 cts.
"THE STANDARD," 88 cts.
"THE CUSTOM MADE," $1.

A sample shirt will be sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price. In ordering give size of collar worn.

Confident that our system of doing business, and our great facilities for its economical and successful transaction are rarely equalled, and cannot possibly be excelled, we respectfully invite examination and solicit comparison.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. Corner Eighth and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to Honorable William Elwell, President Judge and Law Judge of the Courts of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the Seventh Day of April next at 10 o'clock a. m. for the incorporation of the Catawissa Silver Cornet Band Association of Catawissa in said county. The object of said corporation is to form a musical band for the promotion and encouragement of music.

A. T. LEWIS,
CHARLES SCHMICK,
LUTHER BYER.

march 21, 3w.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Wellington Yeager of Columbia county, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act. By order of the Court, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested to appear on the 22d day of APRIL, 1879, at 2 o'clock p. m., before R. A. MERCUR, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, to show cause if any they have why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.

S. C. McCANDLESS,
Clerk.

March 21, '79-2w

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Eli Barton and Elias Mendenhall in the business of the manufacturing and dealing in lumber has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Eli Barton, settlements of accounts of the late partnership will be made, and money receipted and acquittances given by each of the late partners. The books and accounts will be left at the late place of business in Bloomsburg, where all accounts must be settled as promptly as possible.

ELI BARTON,
ELIAS MENDENHALL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the business of manufacturing and dealing in lumber will be continued by Eli Barton. That the place of business in Bloomsburg will be at the Counting Room of Elias Mendenhall, who is authorized to make sales and receive money on account as my agent.

ELI BARTON.

March 21, '79-4t.

AUDITORS NOTICE,

In the matter of the exceptions to the first and second accounts of the Administrators of John Boston, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court on exceptions to the above named account will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, April the 12th at ten o'clock a. m., to attend to the duties of his appointment, at which time and place all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

F. P. BILLMYER,
Auditor.

march 14, '79-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANDREW OWEN, DECEASED.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute balance in the hands of the Administrator will sit for the purpose of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, April 15th, 1879 at ten o'clock a. m., at which time and place all parties interested may attend if they think proper, or be debarred from a share of said balance.

HERVEY E. SMITH,
Auditor.

mar. 14, '79-4w

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between E. Cole and C. W. Cole under the firm name of E. Cole & Son, in Sugarloaf township, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by E. Cole.

E. COLE,
C. W. COLE.
March 10th, 1879.

mar. 14, '79-4w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, Bloomsburg, at ten o'clock a. m. on

THURSDAY, MARCH 27th, 1879.

All that tract of land situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, viz: Lots 10 and 11 bounded on the north by land of Shaffer and Hoffman, on the east by East street, on the south by lot late of Wm. Gigger, on the west by Strawberry alley, containing one hundred feet front by one hundred and ninety-eight feet in depth being two full lots, on which are erected a two-story Frame Dwelling House, stable and other out-buildings.

ALSO,

One other lot on Railroad Street, West Bloomsburg bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by the Irondale railroad, on the south by lot of Henry Hartman, and on the west by an alley, containing 50 feet front and one hundred and sixty-six feet deep more or less, on which are erected a double Frame House, two large stables and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of M. C. Hughes, assigned to C. R. Paxton against Casper T. Thomas and to be sold as the property of Casper T. Thomas.

W. J. BUCKALEW, Attorney. Fieri Facias.

ALSO,

A lot or piece of ground situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of Amos Lutz, on the east by land of Leonard Kikendall, on the south by land of Reuben Fry and on the west by land of Adam Miller, containing sixty-three acres more or less, on which are erected a frame house and a frame barn and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Lutz against John Lutz and to be sold as the property of John Lutz.

Al. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of John Hetler, on the east by land of John Mowry, on the south by land of Obediah Swank and on the west by land of Christian Harpster, containing twenty-six acres more or less, on which are erected a frame house and a frame barn and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Henry Hetler against Ellis Lutz and Caroline Lutz, and to be sold as the property of Ellis Lutz and Caroline Lutz.

Al. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows: On the north and east by land of Mary Jane Dennison on the south by public road and on the west by land of Sarah Shipe, whereon are erected a dwelling and store house with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of the Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association against F. F. Derr and to be sold as the property of F. F. Derr.

LITTLE & MILLER, Attorneys. Vend. Ex.

Terms cash.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Sheriff.

mar. 7, '79-ts

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the sale of the real estate of Peter J. Bachman by the Sheriff, at the suit of J. F. Conner.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the agreement of parties interested to distribute the proceeds of the said sale will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, March 22d, 1879 at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of his appointment when and where all persons having a lien on said fund can attend if they see proper.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Auditor.

feb. 21, '79-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF AUGUSTUS MASON, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Augustus Mason, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the administrator without delay.

JOHN A. FUNSTON,
Administrator,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

feb. 21, 1879-6w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SARAH NAGLE DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county an Auditor to distribute the money in the hands of the Administrators of Sarah Nagle deceased, as per the Auditor's report confirmed May 20, [illegible] will attend at his office in Bloomsburg, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of April [illegible], 1879 for the performance of the duties of his appointment; at which time and place all persons having claims against said estate are required to produce and present them or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Auditor.

March 7, '79-4w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH BUCKLE, DECEASED.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Columbia County to distribute funds to and among parties entitled thereto, in the hands of the Administrator, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on [illegible]day, the 8th day of April, A. D., 1879, at ten o'clock a. m., which time and place all parties interested may attend if they think proper, or be debarred from a share of said fund.

J. M. CLARK,
Auditor.

feb. 28, '79-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY—ESTATE OF CORNELIUS KIKENDALL, DECEASED.

The Auditor appointed by the said Court to audit, settle and adjust the final account of [illegible] Evans, Administrator of Cornelius Kikendall, deceased, and report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on SATURDAY, APRIL 12th 1879 at 10 o'clock a. m. at the office of M. E. Jackson & Son, Berwick, when and where said parties are requested to present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

LEROY T. THOMPSON,
Auditor.

Berwick, March 7, '79-4w

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between H. J. Clark and John Wolf, doing business under the firm name of Clark & Wolf in Bloomsburg has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of John Wolf who will settle all accounts at his residence on Centre street. All persons are notified to make speedy settlement.

H. J. CLARK,
JOHN WOLF.

I have this day taken H. D. Clark into partnership with me and the business of general merchants will be conducted at the old stand under the name of H. J. Clark & Son.

H. J. CLARK
March 10, 1879.

mar. 14, '79-4w

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAR. 21, 187

CALENDAR FOR 1879.

1879	[illegible]	1879	[illegible]
Jan.	[illegible]	July.	[illegible]
Feb.	[illegible]	Aug.	[illegible]
Mar.	[illegible]	Sept.	[illegible]
April.	[illegible]	Oct.	[illegible]
May.	[illegible]	Nov.	[illegible]
June.	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train.......	6.36 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train................	7.38 A. M.	4.49 P. M.
Express Train	1.27 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.36 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11:30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND LAIRDSVILLE.—Leave Lairdsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail. The stage line terminates at Millville.

Benton and Bloomsburg.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on the printed slip pasted on your paper shows to what time the paper is paid for. These names and dates are printed on long sheets, and cut off and pasted on with a mailing machine, each week. As each subscriber pays, the date is changed on the slip in pencil, and the corrections made monthly. It sometimes happens therefore that the change does not appear on the paper for two or three weeks after payment, and we are often notified by subscribers who think the omission to change at once is a mistake. This explanation is made so that all may understand why the change does not appear immediately. It is a good deal of trouble to make the changes and much more convenient to make all the changes for the month at one time, than to make each one as they occur. tf

PUBLIC SALES.

Andrew Laubach and Rachel A. Hess, Administrators of Alexander Hess will offer three valuable tracts of land for sale in Sugarloaf township on Saturday March 22nd at ten o'clock a. m. on the premises.

We are pleased to have the M. E. Conference in our midst, and know that our people have given its members a hearty welcome. It is a pity, however, that on such occasions, a few mountebanks take occasion to ventilate old war speeches, and deal in vile abuse that would make a demagogue ashamed. Such was the character of two of the speeches on Wednesday evening.

Cash will be paid for half a dozen last spring hens, at this office. Apply at once.

Chew JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Miss May Brower received the silver medal in the ladies' contest at the skating rink last Saturday night.

Last Monday was St. Patrick's day. As usual just enough snow had fallen the night before, accompanied by a drizzle during the day, to make parading soft and "slippery."

The President has signed the act authorizing the Secretary of War to erect headstones over the graves of Union soldiers in private cemeteries.

The Berwick Independent says that it is rumored that John Sayber, the mule meat man, has been lynched for murder in one of the western states.

We regret that we cannot this week publish in full the call for a State Temperance Convention, because it was handed us at too late an hour. It will be given in full next week.

C. M. Drinker makes a specialty of repairing sewing machines. He is a practical mechanic and understands all kinds of delicate machinery. Orders left at his shop in the Opera House will receive prompt attention.

Perfected Butter Color, made by Wells, Richardson & Co, Burlington, Vt., is preferred by such authorities in doing work, as Jones & Faulkner, winners of the $100 first prize, and R. S. Houston, Kenosha, Wis., winner of the $50 first prize at the great Dairy Fair. They use it regularly.

A Devouring Dragon.—Thousands of people are destroyed by the devouring dragon, who conquers the world with diseases of the kidneys and bladder, or liver, renal inflammation, caused by poisonous secretions, and the first-named disorders are radically cured by Kidney-Wort. For sale by all Druggists.

On Saturday last, Mr. J. L. Girton the popular landlord of the City Hotel at this place discovered that he had sustained a serious injury. In pulling off his boot the ankle of his left [illegible] was dislocated, and unless speedily reset he may lose it entirely. Dr. Osborne of Philadelphia is attending to the case.

NOT YET FOUND.—The bodies of Frederick Whitenight who were drowned some months ago at this place in the Susquehanna, have not yet been found. Possibly the general break up of the river may lead to their discovery. If so, journalists down the river will be kind enough to bear this notice in mind if any unknown drowned bodies are found.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

"The *Journal*, under the management of Mr. J. L. Richardson, is making a vigorous fight in the cause of temperance. May its efforts be abundantly rewarded." COLUMBIAN of March 14th.

"Is it malice or stupidity which actuates the COLUMBIAN in its misrepresentations in reference to us ?" *Journal* of March 19th.

As we have never mentioned, or in any way referred to the *Journal* except as above, we can answer its conundrum only by ascribing the "misrepresentation" to "stupidity." We really thought we were telling the truth, and are sorry to hear from that paper itself that we are mistaken. We take it all back. The *Journal* is not making a vigorous fight in the cause of temperance.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE.

The Conference was called to order on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, in the Opera House, by Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Rev. Elisha Butler conducting the opening exercises. The Bishop made a few remarks, after which the roll was called. Rev. D. S. Monroe was elected Secretary. After some preliminary motions a court was appointed for the trial of R. E. Wilson against whom charges had been preferred ; also in the case of E. W. Wonner. The committees on examinations made their reports

In the afternoon a large audience was addressed by Miss Hamlin, and Mrs. Griffiths, of the Ladies and Pastors Christian Union.

In the evening at least fourteen hundred people gathered at the hall to attend the Anniversary of the Freedman's Aid Society, and hear the New Orleans Singers. Rev. H. G. Dill presided, and addresses were made by Dr Fuller, W. A. Stephens, and C. G. Jackson.

Rev. D. J. Waller, of Bloomsburg, President of the North and West Branch railway, is pushing his enterprise with commendable vigor. The *Luminary* acknowledges the receipt of a neat pamphlet with excellent maps showing the route of the roads with the grades between Williamsport and Summit, on the Catawissa branch of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. The surveyed line passes a short distance east of Clarkstown and strikes the Reading Railroad at Halls. The line between Summit and Williamsport is almost a direct one and shortens the distance between New York and Williamsport by many miles. The *Luminary* wishes Mr Waller and his co-laborers success in building their line, but the easiest part of the work is to get a finely engraved pamphlet. When it comes to raising money to buy iron, build bridges and to make tunnels, the business of railroad making in these times is difficult to start.—*Muncy Luminary.*

We have not seen the map in question, but being interested in the success of the road, are glad to quote the commendations of our neighbor.

DEATH OF MRS. MARTHA J. KREBS.

Martha J. Krebs wife of Dr. D. T. Krebs died at her home in Light Street on Sunday Morning March 9th at half past four o'clock, of abscesses of the bowels, after a protracted illness of two months. All that medical skill and careful nursing could bring to bear where in vain, and the cold hand of death snatched her away. Her sufferings were of the most excruciating character, but she bore all with christian fortitude and without a murmer. Only two short years had passed the very night of her death, that she and the Doctor were married. The entire community sympathizes with the Doctor and friends in this sad and unexpected bereavement.

PAYING OVERDUE INTEREST ON WILLIAMSPORT BONDS.

WILLIAMSPORT, March 13.—City Treasurer Loogsdorf yesterday received an order from Judge Elwell, of Columbia county, before whom the now famous bond case is being adjudicated directing him to apply the sum of $8,000 towards the payment of overdue interest on bonds known as series A, instead of the entire amount now in the treasurer's hands, which amounts to $15,900.

Judge Elwell's recent mandamus ordered the treasurer to apply the whole amount on this payment which would have completely blocked the wheels of our municipal machinery. The balance of the money is to be used in meeting secured and current expenses.

ROBBING A TANNERY.

On Tuesday night last the tannery of Mr. Olden Stokes at Foundryville, was entered and about $300 worth of leather stolen therefrom. The thieves effected an entrance by breaking the lock of the outside door, and also that of the leather closet door. They carried off their booty without being heard by anybody in the neighborhood, and it was only when work was resumed in the tannery in the morning that the exploit was discovered. The property taken consisted of calf skin and finished leather, about $90 worth belonging to Mr. Stokes and the rest to customers. The parties evidently had a wagon with which to carry off the goods, and the robbery was a daring one.—*Berwick Independent.*

Rev. Geo. C. Hart, Special Deputy and Grand Lodge Lecturer will fill the following appointments in Columbia county :

Millville, March 25th ; Rhorsburg, March 26th; Benton, March 27th and 28th; Stillwater, Mar. 29th ; Orangeville Mar. 31st and Ap'r 1st; Light Street, April 2d and 3d ; Espy, 4th and 5th ; Berwick, April 7th and 8th ; Catawissa, April 11th and 12th ; Bloomsburg, April 14th and 15.

Beach Haven, Luzerne county April 9th and 10th.

Subject.—Templary. Its objects, and Methods in relation to Temperance.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

THE MAHONING POWDER WORKS DESTROYED AND THREE MEN KILLED.

DANVILLE, Pa., March 13—A terrible explosion occurred this afternoon at the Mahoning powder works of P. M. Gallagher & Co., near this place, completely destroying the building and instantly killing Willis Lloyd, one of the proprietors, John J. Evans and John C. Mowrer, their mangled remains being scattered in every direction. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

THE STERLING BOOK COVER.—We have purchased the right to use these covers in this county, and have on hand an assortment of sizes They make the neatest and most convenient form for doing up note heads, letter heads, bill heads, notes, checks, &c. and a cover will be given away with every order of 1000. Try it once and you will not do without it. It is the best thing of the kind ever invented. Call and examine. tf

We regret to learn that Daniel Kalbfus Esq. has been declared hopelessly insane. He was a son of Rev. Charles Kalbfus, formerly of Berwick, and lived there until near maturity. For many years he was a leading lawyer at Mauch Chunk. He was an unusually eloquent speaker, and helped Mr. Buckalew stump the State in 1872. His many friends in this County will learn with deep sorrow that his brilliant intellect is forever clouded.

The Rev. S. Henry Bell will deliver a lecture entitled "The Lifted Veil," in the Opera House on Friday, the 28th at 7.30 p. m.

The *Miner's Journal* thus speaks of him : "He has the gift of eloquence, and a fine vein of satire which he has worked to advantage. We expect to hear of him among the leading occupants of the platform at no distant time. A rich treat is in store for those who hear him.

The first of April is approaching. As we have not dunned our debtors through the paper for some time, and as we need money, we request all those having accounts on our books to settle up by that time. Executors, administrators and all others owing on job work, advertising or subscription will please respond promptly.

Among the contents of the April *Scribner* will be illustrated papers on "Actors and Actresses of New York," "John Ericsson" (a sketch of remarkable interest and freshness), "Henry Bergh and his Work," "H. M. S. *Pinafore* for Amateurs," "The Stricken River and its Glaciers," "The Measure of Man," (by William Page), and "In a Scadory," and other papers on "The Tendency of Modern Thought as Seen in Romanism and Rationalism," and "A Journey to a Political Convention," together with stories, poetry, and full and varied departments, and an Index of Volume XVII. As there are two volumes to the year, *Scribner* is now eight and a half years old.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

In harmony with the programme as arranged by the committee of Conference, a large audience assembled on Tuesday evening in the Opera House to hear addresses upon the subject of Temperance, the Rev. L. A. Moyer presiding prayer was offered,

After which the Rev. John Lloyd was introduced and spoke more especially of the demands of the rum power. Its first demand, he said was the money of individuals. In obtaining this, it often robbed men of their good names, of their peace of mind, of their social pleasures at home and abroad, and with relentless fury, it often pursued individuals to the drunkards grave and the drunkards doom.

It demands of government protection, and on more than one occasion has invoked it, against earnest women crusades, and other temperance reformers. It not only demands protection of the government, but money of the people to carry on its dreadful work of death The remarks of the brother were well received and on closing the Rev. F. B. Riddle was introduced who spoke with great force against the defiant action of the rum power, and more especially of the outrage upon the people in the sudden repeal of the late local option law. He said that the rum power had possession of nearly all the States, and the national government and was robbing the church annually of fifty thousands of its members.

The 3d and last speaker for the evening was the Rev. D. C. Babcock of Philadelphia. He said that the basis of intemperance was in the use and sale of intoxicating drinks. The sale of such drinks, was according to any just definition, a crime, and rum-sellers were not alone responsible, but others were accomplices to the criminal act. But how, and who these others are was not clearly explained by the speaker. We were led, however, by the general tenor of his remarks to believe that not the court, not the legislature alone, but the people of the State as a whole constituted the guilty party in this matter. The Rev. Secretary gave clear exposition of the subject, in its relation to the people, and could they see it in its true light as represented, our State would soon be redeemed and placed upon the side of God and humanity.

The speech of Mr. Babcock was sound to the core and its influences good upon the audience.

The negligence of some ecclesiastical denominations in not giving us full information as to their conventions is censurable. The readers of the COLUMBIAN belong to all parties and creeds. We give gratuitously all matter that is proper for public information, but when those most interested in its dissemination are negligent, they should not blame us. A minister may reach 300 hearers a week, in this County. We reach 6,000 readers at least.

By a distant exchange we learn that the Evangelical Association recently met at Lewisburg, and for that District, W. E. Detwiler was made presiding Elder, and the following other appointments were made :

1. Lewisburg—W. M. Croman.
2. Buffalo—Z. Hornberger.
3. White Deer—G. W. Currin and D. W. Bixler, under P. E.
4. Danville—G. Hunter.
5. Bloomsburg—L. K. Harris.
6. Columbia—W. W. Rhoads.
7. Berwick—J. M. Ettinger.
8. Luzerne—J. M. Price.
9. Catawissa—J. H. Hertz.
10. Wyoming—G. L. Barson.
11. Lenoxville—J. A. Hollenbach.
12. Susquehanna—H. H. Douty, under P. E.
13. Dushore—W. N. Wallace.
14. Hughsville—J. F. Shultz.
15. New Columbus—W. H. Lilly.
16. Milton—S. P. Remer.
17. Kingston—To be supplied.

A GOOD HOUSEWIFE.—The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house, and that their symptoms need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See other column.

Candidates of last fall who have not yet paid their printing bills will please settle at once. It is four months since the election, and there are still a number of these bills unpaid. We have several times asked privately for settlement of these accounts, but no attention has been paid to our request. Now, we want them paid

St Nicholas evidently does not let its high standard shut out hunting stories and tales of adventure for boys. Two such papers are announced for its April number,—one a marvel as story of a bombshell, the other an account of "A Morning Call from a Panther."

Happiness and prosperity depend to a very great extent upon good health. All those suffering from Hoarseness, Colds or Coughs, should try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It cures and costs only 25 cents

For every disorder, and every incipient or developed disease for which it is recomended, you will find Dr. Haas' Expectorant the best safeguard and cure within your reach. 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

The following services will be held at Buckhorn on Conference Sunday, March 23d : Love Feast at 9 a. m.; preaching at 10 30 a. m., by Rev. Henry Wilson ; Sunday School at 3 p. m., Rev. William A. Carver, presiding ; preaching in the evening at 7.30 by Rev. A. S. Bowman.

Had a valuable horse dead lame last week. Two bottles of *Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia.* made a complete cure.

J. K. KNOX,
1721 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ills

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet,
DR. GILES,
120 West Broadway, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents.

Dr. B. F. Gardner, assisted by Dr. M. Case and two students, recently operated on Thomas Sands, who was suffering from umbilical hernia, complicated with abdominal dropsy. The urgency of the symptoms demanded immediate surgical operation. The strangulated intestines were relieved and returned, and over three gallons of water removed from the patient, who is now doing well.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.

Many hundred thousand dollars are annually expended by ladies, for "artificial" appliances to hide the wasted form, or the sallow skin, blotches, or liver spots, which are due to female weakness, dyspepsia, torpid liver, and constipation. If a small per cent. of this sum were invested in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription ladies would soon *really* be what they now *seem* to be It readily corrects those weaknesses and diseases upon which debility and emaciation depend. It cures dyspepsia by toning up the system, and when used in connection with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, speedily overcomes all irregularities of the liver and bowels. No "bloom of youth," no "beautifier of the complexion," can impart such permanent beauty of face and form as Dr. Pierce's health giving Favorite Prescription.

"It is better to laugh than to be crying"—decidedly ; and to enjoy your baby's laughing society use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup which relieves the chief discomforts of babyhood without stupefying the children. Price 25 cents a bottle.

THE LADIES' GALA DAY.

THE SPRING OPENING AT MESSRS. STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S.

Openings of spring goods, which, of course, have to be arranged for some time in advance, are just as likely as not to be attended by the wintry and disagreeable weather with which we are often greeted at this early season.

It was a curious and happy coincidence that for their opening, Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier should hit upon the very day that brought us the first real spring weather of the Season. A glorious May-day like Monday (March 10) could hardly have been hoped for, and coming right on the heels of a severe winter, the transition to the mild temperature and thin fabrics of summer was especially refreshing.

The opening was a success of the most gratifying character. The immense salesrooms of the great establishment were thronged with visitors from an early hour until the doors were closed. The many expressions of admiration and delight uttered by the pleased ladies over the choice and various novelties displayed in all departments of the house testified to the hearty appreciation which such a magnificent display of goods could not have failed to win.

Especially was interest excited by the European novelties in silks and fine dress goods, which are selected by a member of the firm in the great manufacturing centres across the Atlantic, with the special view of satisfying the cultivated and artistic tastes of the patrons of their establishment. Many of the most unique styles, we are informed, are in this country confined exclusively to themselves.

The Silk department also attracted the attention of all. Many lines of silk new to American eyes created a sensation among the ladies who examined them.

There were shown yesterday some new and desirable styles of Pekin stripes, moire and satin stripes, damasses, brocatelles, jasper quadrille, louisines, etc. The last mentioned fabric impresses us as possessing in a wonderful degree of rich appearance and every essential for durability to wear, combined with moderation in price.

As an instance of our own country's progress in silk manufacture we mention an American-made silk—the Cachemire Indestructable—in both colors and black, which rivalled the most famous Lyons makes in appearance, and which was guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in the wear. A very large line of neat and pretty striped and checked silks were also shown.

The fine dress goods we noticed differ much from those in vogue last season. The prevailing textures are plain and neat in appearance, and afford a remarkable contrast to the brilliant colors and styles of the novelties of last year, while no less beautiful. Many of the fabrics are interwoven with silk in very neat and exquisite styles. The names of some of these superb novelties which were so greatly admired were : Dray natte, drap moultan, drap russed drap de soie, cheyrons, bege rays, vigones and others, too numerous to mention. Two much-admired new fabrics were christened Panama and Yeddo cloths. We are informed that every steamer of the American line will bring additions to this magnificent stock of foreign novelties in fine dress goods.

In popular price fabrics, Messrs, Strawbridge & Clothier seem to have made a special effort this season. The display was wonderful in its variety and lowness of prices. The most limited purse could here be suited without fail. No inferior goods were displayed, and even the lowest priced looked as if they would give entire satisfaction in the wear.

The spring weather made the beautiful display of foreign cottons appear particularly inviting. Satins, organdies, jaconets, zephyrs, cheviots, marine cloths, etc., were all shown in many new and pleasing designs.

The hosiery counters were all day surrounded by buyers eager to inspect some delicately embroidered article that especially pleased their fancy.

The manufacture of hosiery has been so greatly improved in qualities, designs and comparative cost, that only those who have taken the pains to inform themselves upon this subject can have any just idea of the artistic perfection and elegance attained in this branch of foreign manufacture. All the most celebrated of hosiery makers were represented upon the counters.

There were several departments new to us, and which we learned had been established but a short time. They were dress trimmings, men's furnishing goods and zephyrs and worsteds. We noticed at the latter department an elaborately embroidered chair, the work of the operatives of the house, and which we consider the finest specimen of art needle-work we have ever seen.

In the sales parlors on the second floor everything on display was new and bright. Muslin underwear so cheap as to astonish one, corsets of all makes and kinds, ladies' and misses' suits and white dresses, little boys' clothing, infants' outfits, etc., were all shown in style new to most of the visitors.

The basement was, as it always is, thronged with buyers. The Linen Department made a grand display of newly-imported goods, and every one marvelled at the extremely low prices. In curtain and upholstery material were shown many new designs in cretonnes and raw silk, at about one-fourth the price. New designs in Marseilles quilts were shown, and there were some colored borders that were very elegant.

We were impressed all through the house with the extreme lowness of prices. The firm advertise that the low cost of raw material, the improved appliances for manufacture, and the return to a specie basis have all combined to make prices lower than ever before, and certainly no house anywhere is more favorably situated to receive all the advantages than Messrs Strawbridge & Clothier.

We cannot but regard the brilliant success which attended their opening as an augury of the business of the season.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

Petition and bonds for tavern and restaurant licenses for sale at this office, 25 cents a set. Will be sent by mail on receipt of 31 cents in stamps. Mar. 14-2w

William Kramer has removed his store to the old Brower stand, corner Main and Iron streets. He has added to his stock a general assortment of dry goods, which will be sold cheap for cash or country produce. Highest prices paid for butter and eggs.

Our popular Senator, Geo. D. Jackson, spent last Sunday in town. He is looking well, and promises to visit us again.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

[illegible] Blood Remedy [illegible] Pure Blood [illegible] Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

apr 19, '78-1y cow

IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the Cherry Pectoral extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

jl no 1.

The Great Discovery.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess. Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with valuable Nerve tonic is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you ? Do you want a good appetite ? Do you want to build up your constitution ? Do you want to feel well ? Do you want to get rid of nervousness ? Do you want energy ? Do you want to sleep well ? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings ? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now indispensable as a tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel, Sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your Druggist for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other make. Sold only in $1 bottles. All others are counterfeit so beware of them. Get six bottles for $5.

WORMS REMOVED ALIVE.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in this country for the removal of worms. He removes Tape Worm with head, and all complete, alive in two hours, and no fee until removed. Send for a circular or call on your druggist and get a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, price $1. It never fails.

GOOD ADVICE.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, &c. Every family should have a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true German Syrup is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive, do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your druggists. aug 30, '78-tf B

Business Notices

Spring Styles—Spring Goods—Spring Styles. Call and see The New Goods. The New Styles at the New Price. Cheaper than ever. Must be seen to be believed, better goods at lower prices at D. Lowenberg's.

Beautiful Silk Hats—New Soft Hats, Wool Hats, Fur Hats, For Men—for Boys—and Children At the Popular store of D. Lowenberg.

Spring Overcoats—Spring Overcoats, Cheap, Durable, Neat and New Just received at D. Lowenbergs.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Childrens' Hose just received at Lutz & Sloan's.

A full line of Muslins, Calico, Ginghams Tickings, Denims, Shirtings etc., at the lowest prices at H. J. Clark & Son's.

Finest stock of Wall Paper ever in Bloomsburg at Clark's Book Store.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

A full new line of Ties, Bows, Collars, Cuffs, Ruchings, Ribbons, Hoisery etc., at H. J. Clark & Son's.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Large assortment of new designs in Wall Paper at Clark's Book Store.

Lutz & Sloan's 5 cent Callcoes are fast colors and good quality.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

Zephyrs, Canvass, Saxony and Shetland Wools, Yarns, &c., at H. J. Clark & Son's.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Latest Patterns in Wall Paper at Clark's Book Store.

The price of Muslins have gone up in the cities, but Lutz & Sloan are selling them yet at the old prices.

A fine selection of Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains, both American and imported by the best makers at L. Bernhard's Jewelry Store.

Dress Goods, Silks, &c., at low prices at H. J. Clark & Son's.

Now is the time to paper. Get your paper at Clark's.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

New Dress Ginghams and other Dress Goods just received at Lutz & Sloan's.

Ladies' and Children's Shoes at H. J. Clark & Son's.

The most complete line of Corsets in town at popular prices at H. J. Clark & Son's.

George A. Clark keeps the best plain Window Shades, the best Cord Fixtures, the best Spring Fixtures.

Lutz & Sloan expect a large assortment of new Spring Shawls in this week.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.
Having obtained the agency of this
CELEBRATED SOAP
for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others.*
Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. R. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to
Give this Soap one Trial,
so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE.
july 12, '78-1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

John Henson offers his services as general laborer at reasonable wages.

Use Knapp's Curtain Fixtures, warranted for two years, for sale at Clark's Book Store.

Hamburg Edgings, Irish and Everlasting Trimmings, Ruffling, Puffing, &c., at H. J. Clark & Son's.

Admission free at McKinney's.

Lutz & Sloan have a complete stock of Table Linens, Napkins, Towels and Crashes.

All the popular colors of Oil Window Shades at Clark's Book Store.

CARPETS { Largest stock in New York City

at one-half former prices. GOOD BRUSSELS CARPETS, [illegible] per yard. INGRAINS from [illegible]. MOQUETTES, WILTONS, AXMINSTER, VELVETS BODY-BRUSSELS and THREE-PLY CARPETS at equally low prices. OILCLOTHS, all widths from [illegible] per yard. LACE CURTAINS, $1.00 per pair, to the finest REAL LACE imported, at

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S
189 and 191 Sixth Avenue,
Corner 13th street, NEW YORK.
nov. 22, '78-6m 8&co

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and Blotches leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful ; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben Vandelf & Co., 29 Ann st., N. Y. 8&co nov. 22, '78-6m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn st., Williamsburg, N. Y. 8&co nov. 22, '78-6m

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar st., New York.
nov. 22, '78-6m 8&co

PILES! Dr. Faber's Celebrated Painless Remedy is the best ever known for Piles of every kind (Bleeding, Itching, Blind, Inward, &c.) and all diseases of the RECTUM, whether recent or long standing. It gives instant relief and effects a radical and permanent cure. It is prescribed by all physicians who are acquainted with it. Chronic cases readily yield to it. No surgical operation required. Try it and relieve your sufferings. ONLY 50 cents for a LARGE PACKAGE. Sent by mail on receipt of price. For sale by all druggists. DR. J. FABER & CO., 22 Ann st., N. Y.
nov. 22, '78-6m 8&co

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

PROTRUDING TOES.

PARENTS, you need no longer throw away your CHILDREN'S SHOES before they are HALF WORN, on account of HOLES THROUGH THE TOES. Either the
SILVER
"OF A. S. T. Co."
BLACK TIP
Will Prevent This.
ASK FOR THESE SHOES WHEN BUYING.
march 14, '79-4w d

LAME BACK.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER is for lameness or weakness of the back, rheumatism, and all local aches and pains, the best remedy known. It was invented to overcome the slow action of the ordinary Porous Plasters. It relieves pain at once and cures where other plasters do not even relieve. Sold everywhere by druggists. Price 25 cents. d mar. 14, '79-4w

AN EXCITING BOOK : 20,000 SOLD!!

STANLEY'S OWN STORY

Of his "Wild Adventures" and "Triumphs" re-written in the graphic style of Hon. J. T. Headley, is the only authentic and copyrighted CHEAP EDITION, and is selling FASTER than any other book in America. Gives a FULL HISTORY of his "DOWN THE CONGO." The press commend it. Purchasers praise it. Agents are eager for it, because it SELLS despite hard times. More

Agents Wanted! For full particulars and TERMS address
HUBBARD BROTHERS, Publishers, Philadelphia.
mar. 14, '79-4w d

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES

HOW TO GET THEM in the best part of the state. 6,000,000 acres for sale. For free copy of "Kansas Pacific Homestead," address Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.
march 14, '79-4w d

BAYARD TAYLOR His Life, Travels and Literary Career
AGENTS WANTED. Secure territory at once.
QUAKER CITY PUB. HOUSE, 723 Sansom st., Phila.
feb. 28, '79-4w d

CUTICURA.

This Great Skin Cure is WARRANTED to cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Dandruff, Pimples and Comedones. Sold everywhere. Sent on receipt of price. Small boxes 50 cents, large $1. Prepared by Weeks & Potter, Boston. Send to box 3388 for circular and testimonials. d feb. 28, '79-4w

DIPTHERIA !

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. Sold everywhere.
I. S. Johnson & Co. Bangor, Maine
feb. 28, '79-4w d

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of 2d Pluries Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or out-cry, on the premises at two o'clock p. m. on

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1879,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Scott township, Columbia county, and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows to-wit : Bounded on the north by land of Benjamin Richart, on the east by land of John Lee, on the south by land of Abraham Snyder, Hiram Trenso and John Shuman and on the west by land of Harvey Creveling, containing one hundred and forty-nine acres more or less on which are erected a large frame dwelling house, bank barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Henry J. McEwen against Moore Creveling and to be sold as the property of Moore Creveling.

BOWELL, Attorney.
Terms cash.

march 7, '78-ts JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

FOR TEN DOLLARS CASH

we will insert a seven-line advertisement one week in a list of 269 weekly newspapers, or four lines in a different list of 337 papers, or ten lines two weeks in a choice of either of four separate and distinct lists containing from 70 to 100 papers each, or four lines one week in all four of the small lists, or one line in all six lists combined, being more than 1,000 papers. We also have lists of papers by States throughout the United States and Canada. Send 10 cents for our 100-page pamphlet. Address G. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce st., New York.

P. S.—If you will send us the names of half a dozen high-priced papers in which you would advertise JUST NOW, if a satisfactory inducement is made, we will submit a proposition, by return mail, which we think will please you. MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED. Send copy of the advertisement you wish and state in what paper you saw this.
march, '79-1m r

$7 A DAY to agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine
march 7, '79-4w r

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO. AUGUSTA, MAINE.
march 7, '79-4w r

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE !

Andrew Laubach and Rachel A. Hess, Administrators, &c., of Alexander Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

Saturday, March 22d, 1879,

at ten o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit :

No. 1. A messuage being the MANSION HOUSE and TRACT OF LAND situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Benjamin Peterman's heirs, Joshua Savage Peter Hess and others, containing

EIGHTY-NINE ACRES

and 41 perches, whereon are erected a small FRAME HOUSE, a log barn and frame wagon shed, about thirty acres of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, a

Good Apple Orchard & Good Sugar Camp

on the premises.

No. 2.—The undivided half of a certain

TRACT OF LAND

situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of Alexander and Joshua Hess and other lands of decedent containing

Thirty-eight Acres

and one hundred and thirty-eight perches and allowance of land, the same being unimproved land.

No. 3.—The undivided one half of a certain TRACT of LAND, situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, containing

73 ACRES

described as follows : Adjoining lands of the heirs of Joshua Savage on the south, land of tract No. 2 on the east, lands of John Fritz and —— Davis on the west, and lands of Craig & Bosehard on the north, the same being

TIMBER LAND.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent, at confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

ANDREW LAUBACH,
RACHEL A. HESS,
feb. 28, '79-ts Administrators.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and dry skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

"Helmbold's Buchu"

DOES IN EVERY CASE.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in

Rheumatism,
Spermatorhœa,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint,
Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
Paralysis,
General Ill-Health,
Spinal Diseases,
Sciatica,
Deafness,
Decline,
Lumbago,
Catarrh,
Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints, &c.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms are the offsprings of dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

Invigorates the Stomach.

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,

Or Six Bottles for $5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter receiving the same attention as by calling, by answering the following questions :

1. Give your name and post-office address, county and State, and your nearest express office ?
2. Your age and sex ?
3. Occupation ?
4. Married or single ?
5. Height, weight, now and in health ?
6. How long have you been sick ?
7. Your complexion, color of hair and eyes ?
8. Have you a stooping or erect gait ?
9. Relate without reservation all you know about your case. Enclose one dollar as consultation fee Your letter will then receive our attention, and we will give you the nature of your disease and our candid opinion concerning a cure.

Competent physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to Dispensatory, 1217, Filbert street, Philadelphia Pa.

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist and Chemist,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
March 7, 1879-1y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Alias Vend Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Susquehanna Hotel, in the town of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at two o'clock p. m. on

THURSDAY, MARCH 27th, 1879,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the town of Catawissa, county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows : Beginning at a post set for a corner for said lot at the intersection of the two public roads leading from the town of Catawissa, respectively to Hollingshead and McKelvy mills, and running from thence by the north side of said road leading from McKelvy's mill south eighteen and one-half degrees east one hundred and forty-five feet six inches to a post, thence by land of J. B. Knittle north fifty and one-fourth degrees east one hundred and five feet to a post north side of aforesaid road leading from Catawissa to Hollingshead's mill, thence by the same north sixty-four degrees, west one hundred and forty-four feet to the place of beginning, whereon is erected a three-story brick building, the first story of which contains two store rooms, now occupied by a dry goods and grocery merchant and watch-maker, second story by public hall, and third story by Masonic Lodge and Chapter ; also a one-story frame ware house, being the ground upon which said building &c., is erected bounded by the roads before mentioned, and to the rear by property now or late of the Catawissa Seminary.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Catawissa Masonic Association.

ABBOTT & RHAWN, Attorneys.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Catawissa in the county of Columbia, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit : Beginning at a post set for a corner of said lot at the intersection of the two public roads leading from the town of Catawissa respectively to Hollingshead and McKelvy's Mills and running from thence by the north side of said road leading from McKelvy's mill south eighteen and one-half degrees east one hundred and forty-five feet six inches to a post, thence by lands of Joseph B. Knittle north fifty and a quarter degrees, east one hundred and five feet to a post on the north side of the aforesaid road leading from Catawissa to Hollingshead's mill, thence by the same north sixty-four degrees west one hundred and fourty-four feet to the place of beginning on which are erected a three-story brick building, store rooms, public hall and Masonic hall, being the ground upon which said building, &c., is erected, bounded by the the roads before mentioned; and in the rear by property now or late of the Catawissa Seminary.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of C. B Brockway against Robert Gorrell with notice to Catawissa Masonic Association Garnishee and to be sold as the property of said Catawissa Masonic Association Garnishee.

ELWELL, Attorney, Al. Vend, Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to wit : Bounded on the north by land of Abram Rice, on the south by land of Conrad Housman, on the west by land of Michael Strausser and William Yeager, and on the east by land of Ephraim Leiby, containing seventy-three acres more or less, on which are erected a dwelling house, barn, and out-buildings.

ALSO,

One other piece of land, bounded on the north by land of Jacob Strausser, on the west by land of Solomon Strausser, on the south by land of Peter Hower and on the east by land of Conrad Housman and William Yeager, containing eighteen acres.

ALSO,

One other piece of land bounded on the north by lands of Judge Cox, on the west by land of Solomon Strausser, on the south by land of Abram Rice and on the east by land of Abram Rice and Leonard Adams, containing fifteen acres.

ALSO,

All that piece or parcel of ground situate in Roaring creek Township Columbia county Pennsylvania described as follows, to wit : bounded on the south by lands of Franklin Yocum, on the West by land of Samuel Hauck, on the north by land of Wm. Dreisbach and on the east by land of J. B. Klinger, containing thirty acres more or less, on which are erected a dwelling house and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of William Swisher, Administrator of Elizabeth Klingerman against David P. Hower and to be sold as the property of David P. Hower.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Attorneys. Al. Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage, tenement or tract of land situate in Locust township, Columbia county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows : that is to say, beginning at a stone in the public road leading from Slabtown to Mainville running thence by land of Solomon Strauser and William Adams north thirty-eight degrees, west eighty-four and five-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of George Strausser south seventy-six degrees west sixty-two perches to a stone, thence by land of Lewis Bunge south eight degrees west thirty-five and five-tenths perches to a stone, thence by the same south thirty-eight degrees east one hundred and three perches to a stone, thence by the same south fifty-three degrees, west three perches to a stone, thence by land of Solomon Strausser south fifty-eight degrees east sixty-eight perches to a stone in the centre of the public road leading from Slabtown to Mainville, thence in said road and by land of Solomon Strausser north twenty degrees east nineteen perches to a stone, thence in and by the same north five degrees east sixty-eight perches to the place of beginning, containing sixty-two acres strict measure, on which are erected a frame dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of David Helwig, Executor of Peter Helwig deceased against Isaac Lewis with notice to John Adams, terre tenant and owner, and to be sold as the property of Isaac Lewis, with notice to John Adams terre tenant and owner.

ABBOTT & RHAWN, Attorneys. Levari Facias.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Catawissa township, bounded and described as follows, to-wit : Beginning at a pine, corner of late John Hartman's land, and running thence by the same south eighty-six degrees, east thirty-six perches to a stone, thence south fifty-three degrees one hundred and twenty-five perches to a stone corner of Moses Hartman's land, thence by the same south seventy-four degrees west eighty-four perches to stones, south seventy degrees west eighty-five perches to stones, north twenty-seven degrees west thirty-six perches to stones, south eighty degrees west sixty-nine perches to stones, thence by land of John Ritter north three degrees east one hundred and eighty-one and three-tenths perches to stones, thence by land of Samuel Shuman south eighty-six degrees east one hundred and five-tenths perches to stones, thence by land late of John Hartman south four degrees, west sixty-four and five-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and seventy-six acres and one hundred and thirty-four perches, strict measure, whereon are erected a large two-story Frame Dwelling House, barn and other necessary out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of George Hughes against Isaiah John, with notice to J. M. Smith, Assignee of I. John & Son, and to be sold as the property Isaiah John.

W. J. BUCKALEW, Attorney. Levari Facias.

Terms cash on day of sale.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
feb. 28 '79-ts Sheriff.

KIDNEY-WORT

A Purely Vegetable Remedy

The Safest, Easiest and Best ever discovered for

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS,
PILES, GRAVEL,
CONSTIPATION,
LUMBAGO,
RHEUMATISM,
DIABETES.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

A purely vegetable compound, not doctored with poisonous liquors, being dry—a gentle cathartic and effective tonic—sure to effectually cure some of the most common and painful diseases that baffle medical skill. Those who have been cured when all other means failed, justly say : "It is the greatest blessing of the age." "I believe I should not now be alive but for it." Physicians in regular practice say : "It works like a charm and effectively."

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

If the KIDNEY-WORT cannot otherwise be readily obtained, we will mail a package, postpaid, on receipt of the price, one dollar.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.
March 7, 1879-1y

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SARAH HANTZEL, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Columbia county, to distribute funds to and among parties entitled thereto in the hands of the Administrator, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Abbott & Rhawn in Catawissa, Pa., on Saturday, April 5th, 1879 at ten o'clock a. m., at which time and place all parties interested may attend if they think proper, or be debarred from a share of said fund.

W. H. ABBOTT,
March 7, '79-4w Auditor.

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFIC

[Continued from 1st page.]

question of land and transportation, and, above all, the fuel question, every other question being secondary to these three, the question naturally suggests itself. What are the local advantages in America, and which country is similarly situated in Europe, and what modifications, if any, have to be made in order to avail ourselves of our local advantages, and avoid exposing ourselves to loss, or perhaps even failure, on account of local disadvantages?

The question of internal revenue need not enter into consideration at all, because the least internal revenue collection on sugar would wipe out of existence every sugar plantation in Louisiana.

Our country roads in America are, compared with the macadamized roads in Europe, during fall and winter, generally in an impassible condition, making transportation one of the most important items, and a matter of serious consideration; and, although land is cheap everywhere compared with Europe, most localities ten acres can be bought with less money in America than one acre can be hired in the Beet Sugar districts in Europe, it will be impossible for many years to come to produce, within a few miles of the radius of any sugar factory, sufficient beets to keep the factory employed 150 days a year.

The third question which governs the method to be the most profitable, and therefore the most advisable one to be adopted, is the fuel question. Any one who ever tried to warm himself in a first-class hotel in France by burning Pine cones, who found the stench of turf (peat) and brown coal burned in the best houses in Berlin almost intolerable and very expensive, who asked the question, what do they burn in Russia, in sugar factories on the Steppes, and where do they get their fuel from? will admit that the cheapest and best fuel diffused through any one country from the most diversified sources, is in the United States of America.

When we finally sum up everything for and against, we find immense advantages here which no sugar-producing country in Europe possesses. While we cannot deny that there are a number of little disadvantages and difficulties to be overcome, of which the sugar manufacturer in Europe does hardly dream, prominent amongst which might be named: supreme indifference and ignorance amongst the highest agricultural authorities of the nation, impassible roads all through the country in winter, irrational cultivation of the soil by most farmers, and consequent exhaustion of the soil of most, except raw land. Want of knowledge of most farmers how to raise a root crop to advantage and successfully, and others difficult and useless to mention.

Having during the last twenty years manufactured sugar on a large scale in Europe, in the U. S., and even in South America, I have had ample opportunities to compare figures, to examine the advantages and difficulties in these different countries, and to form an opinion as to the best method to be adopted for the introduction of the Beet Sugar industry in America, and acting upon this conviction, I have during the last year taken the first steps to introduce the manufacture of sugar from dried beets in the United States.

The manufacture of sugar from dried beets was first carried out on a large scale by the inventor, Schutzenbach. Like every other method of making sugar, it is not without its disadvantages and objections, but these disadvantages exist least of any country in America. Fuel, the most important factor in calculating the dried beet process, is so superabundant in almost every locality in America, that it becomes secondary in consideration. The farther the farmer is from communication and markets, the more abundant is his supply of wood, and where water or other communication is to be found, there coal is generally cheap. In drying sugar beets, the weight is reduced from five to one; five tons of fresh beets yield one ton of dried. Besides this immense reduction in weight, facilitating transportation, the dried product, if not exposed to wet, is almost imperishable, and is as valuable three or four years hence as the day it was dried. It has, therefore, become regular merchandise, making the farmer in remote localities independent of time, place and weather; and as the transportation is so very insignificant an item in the production and delivery of dried beets, it makes him the equal of those in more favored localities adjacent to good markets.

The drying works of the Maine Beet Sugar Company, erected during the fall of 1878, at Presque Isle, in Aroostock county, Me., had to undergo, like everything else being adapted to entirely different condition, a perfect reconstruction, and therefore worked with rather indifferent results, but when adjusted, worked during the whole month of December, with but a few hours interruption, like clock-work. 193 tons of beets were dried during the month of December, at the following cost per ton; labor $133.00, water, light and lubricating oil $18.00, or in all $1.25 per ton.

It is hoped the portable drying apparatus which has been lately constructed will do double the work at one dollar per ton, the whole apparatus including steam engine, but without root cutter, costing about $500. A few farmers, clubbing together, can easily procure one of these apparatus, and pay for the same the first season with a part of the profits. Any farmer, of ordinary intelligence, who can run and keep in order a reaper or thrashing machine, can attend to these beet-dryers.

The Maine Beet Sugar Company of Portland, converted from the 17th day of February till the 23d, 370 tons of beets into sugar, obtaining then from about 90,000 pounds of concrete sugar, or over 12 per cent., which is equivalent to 9¼ per cent of the best grained sugar. The fuel which has been used for drying beets in the first place, is by no means lost; but when it is borne in mind that the transportation on the same (if it has been wood cut far away from communication) is saved, has been well utilized, as it requires less than half the fuel to convert dried beets into sugar, than is required for fresh beets. One hundred pounds of dried beets contain 55 40-100 pounds of sugar, according to the analysis made by the company, which has been corroborated by a chemist in Boston. As the process of separating the 44 60-100 per cent. of fibre and foreign soluble and insoluble substance from the 55 40-100 per cent. of sugar of which the dried beet consists, is a very simple one, the important part of the whole question of beet sugar production in America has been narrowed down to the growing of plenty and rich sugar beets, and the drying of the same when harvested.

Every progressive farmer, therefore, should make it a point to start in the right direction, by raising one, one-half, or one-quarter acre of sugar beets, so as to be ready to produce large quantities, whenever beet sugar works or drying establishments are started in his vicinity. But to do this, let him exercise due caution to procure genuine sugar beet seed.

THE PRODUCTION OF SUGAR BEET SEED.

Seed growers and seed dealers in Europe, sow the seed broadcast, and in such a quantity, as to have from 125 to 150 thousand plants to the acre, weighing on an average from three to five ounces apiece. They require but little cultivation, and when harvested little store room. In spring these stunted beets are planted, and while the roots now begin to develop, they also begin to develop the seed which in its turn is less developed than it should be. But these seedmen are very careful never to use seed of their own growth, otherwise a dwarf race of beets would soon be the result.

Many sugar manufacturers grow their own beet seed, and a surplus which they sell. The process followed by them is the following:—In the fall, when the beets are nearly ripe, experienced men walk over their extensive beet fields, selecting the most vigorous appearing specimens, showing certain qualities in the formation of their leaves, by placing a small stick along side. These men are followed in a few days by a gang of farm hands, who gather these beets carefully, and after they are trimmed, deliver them in the seed house. Here they are scrutinized by the men who selected them, as to shape and size, no inferior shaped or defective root, nor any which weighs below 1½ or above 2 pounds can pass; the rest go to the factory for sugar. The beets selected for their superior leaf formation, symmetry and size of root, are immersed in a solution of common salt in water having 7½ Beaume. These, swimming on this brine, speedily find their way to the factory to be sliced or grated as the case may be, while those which sink in the brine are now immersed in a still stronger brine of 8½ or 9 Beaume. Those floating on the same in turn are sent to the factory, while the selected ones are carefully preserved during winter to be planted in spring. The man who has followed this process with the greatest care, thereby producing a race of beets which combine with the largest percentage of Sugar they contain, also the largest yield of beets per acre, and who gave the beets in which these two combined characteristics have become permanent, the name of the Imperial Sugar Beet, more than 25 years ago, and who has ever since applied all his skill and energy to produce superior beets and seed, is the justly celebrated manufacturer and seed-grower, Ferd. Knauer, in Grobers, whose beets so far have carried off the palm wherever they have been grown in competition with any other. "The Vilmorin," a French beet, is every year grown on experimental fields alongside of the "Imperial," and, though showing as high per centage of sugar, has invariably a less yield in tons, and the root being prongy, having instead of one central root three or four lateral ones, feeds largely on the surface soil.

The impossibility of procuring Imperial Sugar Beet Seed in America induced the Government of New Brunswick to order a large quantity of Mr. Ferd. Knauer, through E. Th. G.; and while doing so, and in order to give the American farmer in every State the opportunity of the genuine Imperial Sugar Beet Seed, five tons have been imported for distribution amongst farmers. Farmers in any State of the Union, who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of making a trial with the sugar beet, either for sugar making, drying or feeding purposes, should address a postal card to

G. GENNERT,
38, Maiden Lane, New York.

THE TWO MURPHYS.

A good story is told of the Irish comedian, Joe Murphy.

It was during the 'blue ribbon' excitement last season, and Joe was journeying to a small town in the vicinity of Pittsburg. As the train steamed into the depot it was boarded by half a dozen men, who, after a hurried conference with the conductor, approached the commedian with beaming faces.

'Mr. Murphy, I believe,' said the spokesman, hat in hand.

'At your service, sir,' replied Joe.

'Delighted to meet you, sir. We are the committee appointed to take you in charge,' and they fairly dragged the astonished Joe from the car, placed him in a carriage and they were whirled swiftly away.

'God bless us,' thought the exponent of Irish peculiarities. 'This is very kind. Never was in this town before. A man's reputation travels and that's a fact.'

In a short time, having reached the hotel, and the committee having placed Joe in the best parlor suite, prepared to depart. 'We will call for you after supper, Mr. Murphy,' said the spokesman.

One moment, gentlemen,' cried St. Joseph as he pulled the cord vigorously. 'Waiter, drinks for the party.'

'Drinks!' shrieked the conclave in a chorus. 'Francis Murphy, are you mad?'

'Francis Murphy,' repeated the perplexed Joe. 'I am Joe Murphy, the comedian.'

They saw it all, and rushed wildly from the room in search of the temperance apostle, who was even then toiling painfully from the depot on foot, toting a huge carpet-bag.

Both Mr. Murphys drew large houses that night.

DIDN'T KNOW HIS BIZ.

One of the plumbing establishments of Danbury took in a new jour the other day He was from a hamlet over in New York State, a little hamlet where he had worked with his father. The day after his arrival there was a burst in the water pipe of a house over on Pine street. He was told to go over there and attend to it.

Seeing the owner of the house in the shop, he went up to him and got particulars of the break and then he made ready his tools and started.

Just as he was passing out of the door the proprietor saw him.

'Where are you going?' he almost screamed.

The new man told him.

'Do you mean to tell me that you are going up there to fix that pipe without examining it?' he gasped.

'Why, I am going to look at it when I get there,' said the new man.

'Merciful Heaven!' ejaculated his employer, catching hold of his desk to support himself. 'Can it be possible that you would do a job at one visit? Don't you know your business any better than that? Have you no pride in your business? Why you'd ruin the entire community in less than a year.' And the speaker burst into tears.

As soon as he grew calmer he explained to the new man that he should first visit the house, make a thorough examination of building, get the lay of the street, and the the location of the nearest hydrant, go up on the roof, and then return thoughtfully to the shop for his tools keeping an accurate record of the time.

* * *

The plates of the ten-dollar Treasury certificates were furnished on Saturday, but the books will not be opened until April 1st, in order to accomodate the new loan to the interest dates of four per centum bonds. A Washington dispatch says that the Treasury is in daily receipt of multitudes of letters from all parts of the country on the subject, and there is every indication that the new loan will be very popular.

GILES'
LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA.

Cures all Pain in Man and Beast

TESTIMONIALS:

PROLAPSUS UTERI: (Falling of the Womb.) A Wonderful Cure.—Nine years my wife suffered with this terrible complaint. She was attended by doctor after doctor, went to the different hospitals where females are treated; tried them all; wore bandages and pessaries with only temporary relief. Her life was miserable. We applied Dr. Giles' Liniment. Her relief was immediate. She is now well.

B. McDERMOTT,
40 West 12th street, New York.

I had twelve strokes of Paralysis. My leg, arm and tongue were useless; was obliged to use a catheter every day. Doctor Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has cured me. Will answer any inquiries so that all afflicted may know of it.

JOHN APPEL, North Branford, Conn.

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, April 22, '76.

W. M. Giles, Esq., Dear Sir—I used your Iodide of Ammonia Liniment on Flora Temple's hind pastern joint. She had been quite lame; the effect was wonderful; she walks now quite well. Very respectfully yours,

A. WELCH.

P. S.—I am now using it on Littleton's right fore leg.

A large shoe boil on a valuable young horse was removed by Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
Carpets, 175 sixth ave., New York.

ASTHMA—The tortures and agonies I endured for six years, none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.

THOS. BRANIGAN,
127 west 27th street, New York.

I was in a dreadful condition. Joints swollen, pain intense. Injections of morphine into my veins failed to relieve me. Giles' Iodide of Ammonia took away the deposits from my joints. I want every one who suffers to know what will cure them.

FORDYCE LOTHROP,
North Hyde Park, Lamoille co, Vt.

Another Sufferer cured.—Discharged from the Massachusetts General Hospital as incurable, with inflammatory rheumatism in my shoulders, fingers and feet; suffered fearfully for three years, tried everything; lost all hope. Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia effected a complete cure.

ELLEN SMITH,
No. 73 Prane street, Fall River, Mass.

Sprains, splints, bruises, Lameness in horses, Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia is a perfect specific. No person who owns a horse should be without it.

M. RODENS,
569 seventh avenue New York.

In my family, and for the stock, I have used Gile's Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It is unsurpassed, and I am surprised at the many different maladies in which it is applicable. It gives the utmost satisfaction.

JOHN J. CARTER,
Superintendent Eastern Pennsylvania Experimental Farm.

50 c. and $1: and in Quarts at $2.50, in which there is a great saving.
Trial size 25 cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

N. J. HENDERSHOTT, Agt. for Bloomsburg.
may 31, '78.

ANTI-FAT

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is the great remedy for Corpulency. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. Taken according to directions, it will reduce a fat person from 2 to 5 pounds a week.

In placing this remedy before the public as a positive cure for obesity, we do so knowing its ability to cure, as attested by hundreds of testimonials, of which the following from a lady in Columbus, Ohio, is a sample: "Gentlemen:—Your Anti-Fat was duly received. I took it according to directions and it reduced me five pounds. I was so elated over the result that I immediately sent to ACKERMAN'S drug-store for the second bottle." Another, a physician, writing for a patient from Providence, R. I., says, "Four bottles have reduced her weight from 192 pounds to 162 pounds, and there is a general improvement in health." A gentleman writing from Boston, says: "Without special change or attention to diet, two bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me four and one-quarter pounds." The well-known Wholesale Druggists, SMITH, DOOLITTLE & SMITH, of Boston, Mass., write as follows: "Allan's Anti-Fat has reduced a lady in our city seven pounds in three weeks." A gentleman in St. Louis writes: "Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me twelve pounds in three weeks, and altogether I have lost twenty-five pounds since commencing its use." Messrs. POWELL & PLIMPTON, Wholesale Druggists, of Buffalo, N. Y., write: "TO THE PROPRIETORS OF ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT: Gentlemen,—The following report is from the lady who used Allan's Anti-Fat. 'It (the Anti-Fat) had the desired effect, reducing the fat from two to five pounds a week until I had lost twenty-five pounds. I hope never to regain what I have lost.'" Anti-Fat is an unexcelled blood-purifier. It promotes digestion, curing dyspepsia, and is also a potent remedy for rheumatism. Sold by druggists. Pamphlet on Obesity sent on receipt of stamp.

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N.Y.

WOMAN

By an immense practice at the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, having treated many thousand cases of those diseases peculiar to woman, I have been enabled to perfect a most potent and positive remedy for these diseases.

To designate this natural specific, I have named it

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon personal observation. I have, while witnessing its positive results in the special diseases incident to the organism of woman, singled it out as the **climax or crowning gem of my medical career.** On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician; and so confident am I that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who uses it for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under **A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.** (For conditions, see pamphlet wrapping bottle.)

The following are among those diseases in which my **Favorite Prescription** has worked cures, as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicine: Leucorrhea, Excessive Flowing, Painful Monthly Periods, Suppressions when from unnatural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or Falling of the Uterus, Anteversion and Retroversion, Bearing-down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotency, Barrenness, or Sterility, and Female Weakness. I do not extol this medicine as a "cure-all," but it admirably fulfills a **singleness of purpose,** being a most perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of woman. It will not disappoint, nor will it do harm, in any state or condition.

Those who desire farther information on these subjects can obtain it in THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of over 900 pages, sent, post-paid, on receipt of $1.50. It treats minutely of those diseases peculiar to Females, and gives much valuable advice in regard to the management of those affections.

Favorite Prescription sold by Druggists.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
aug. 30, '78

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM WHITE, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of William White, late of Scott township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrators to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the Administrators without delay.

JOHN M. WHITE,
GEO. CONNER,
Lightstreet,
Administrators.

C W. MILLER, Att'y.

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN

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SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
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Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees: Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees. F. P. BILLMYER, Secretary.
Sept. 8, '78.

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Mens' Suits from $6 00.
Good Working Pants 90 cents.
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Winter Caps from 40 cents.
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Good Working Shirts 50 cents.
Mens' Vests from 50 cents.
Good White Shirts, linen fronts 65 cents.
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All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired.
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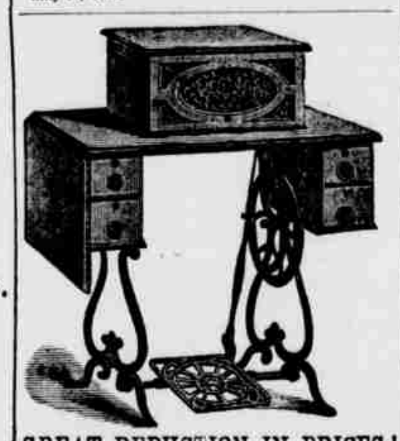

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These machines are warranted to do the whole line of Family Sewing with more rapidity, more ease of management, and less fatigue to the operator than any machine now in use. Send for a Circular. Every machine warranted for three years.

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"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
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Made only by
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THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

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NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

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STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

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FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

Jan. 10,-6m r

Feb.7, '79-1y

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First-class work always on hand.
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Jan. 5, 1877-tf.

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ALL THE NEWS FOR BREAKFAST.
LIVE EDITORIALS,
Full Associated Press Despatches
COMPLETE LOCAL REPORTS.
NEWS FROM THE ENTIRE WORLD.

Arrangements have been completed for the issue of the Daily "Record of the Times," of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., as a morning paper containing full Associated Press despatches from the entire world, with special reports from Washington and Harrisburg.

It will reach Bloomsburg in time for delivery to subscribers each morning by noon and will be regularly served to patrons at the rate of Fifty Cents per Month, in advance.

The first number will be issued on Monday morning, March 3d, 1879. An Agent wanted in every town and hamlet. For further particulars address

RECORD OF THE TIMES,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
feb. 14, '78.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. March 22, '78-1y

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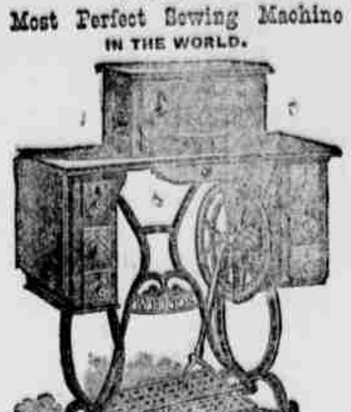

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Oct. 25, 1878-6m

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, November 10, 1878, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Erie Mail leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" " Williamsport	8 35 a m
" " Jersey Shore	9 07 a m
" " Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" " Renovo	11 0 a m
" arrive at Erie	7 35 p m
Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia	7 20 a m
" " Harrisburg	10 50 a m
" arr. at Williamsport	2 20 p m
" " Lock Haven	3 45 p m
Fast Line leaves Philadelphia	11 45 a m
" " Harrisburg	3 35 p m
" arrive at Williamsport	7 35 p m
" " Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

Pacific Express leaves Lock Haven	6 40 a m
" " Jersey Shore	7 14 a m
" " Williamsport	7 55 a m
" arrive at Harrisburg	11 55 a m
" " Philadelphia	3 45 p m
Day Express leaves Lock Haven	11 20 a m
" " Williamsport	12 40 p m
" arrive at Harrisburg	4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia	7 20 p m
Erie Mail leaves Renovo	8 35 p m
" " Lock Haven	9 45 p m
" " Williamsport	11 05 p m
" arrives at Harrisburg	2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia	7 00 a m
Fast Line leaves Williamsport	12 35 a m
" arrives at Harrisburg	3 55 a m
" " Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express west, Philadelphia Express east, Day Express east and Sunday Express east. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 25th, 1878, trains will leave Sunbury as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.30 a. m., arrive Elmira 11.15 a. m.
" " Canandaigua 3.25 p. m.
" " Rochester 5.00 p. m.
" " Niagara 9.40 p. m.
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.50 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.10 p. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 p. m.
Buffalo Express 1.35 a. m., arrive Buffalo 8.55 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m.
" " Baltimore 8.00 a. m.
" " Washington 10.35 a. m.
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m.
" " Baltimore 6.00 p. m.
" " Washington 8.30 p. m.
Harrisburg accommodation 6.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m.
" Washington 6.15 a. m.
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" " Baltimore 6.40 a. m.
" " Washington 10.35 a. m.

All daily except Sunday.

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PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Nov. 10, 1878.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m.
For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m., 7,21 and 7,35 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,28 9,05 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,45 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12,30 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,45 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 9,35 a. m. and 4,30 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a. m. 4,45 and 5,00 p. m.
Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK,
General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 11, 1876-tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 12.45 A. M.
MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1878.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 30	[illegible]	9 46	Scranton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bellevue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	Taylorville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 08	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lackawanna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 58	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pittston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 51	[illegible]	[illegible]	West Pittston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 46	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Maltby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bennett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kingston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 33	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kingston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Plymouth June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Avondale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nanticoke	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 04	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hunlock's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 51	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shickshinny	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 38	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hick's Ferry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 32	[illegible]	[illegible]	Beach Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	Berwick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	Briar Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	Willow Grove	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lime Ridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 02	[illegible]	[illegible]	Espy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 56	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bloomsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 50	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rupert	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 45	[illegible]	[illegible]	Catawissa Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	Danville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chulasky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cameron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	Northumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Scranton, June 10, 1878.

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